The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President's Message Vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The Bill Immediately Passed Over the Veto by Both Houses.

The Vote in the Senate, Yeas 33, Nays 12; in the House, Yeas 104, Nays 33.

Appointment of a Commission to Improve the Means of Transportation Between the Eastern and Western States.

A Bill Passed Exempting Pensions from Taxation.

Spirited Debate on the Rousseau-Grinnell Case.

Notification from the British Minister on the Fishing License.

Report on the Condition of the National Banks.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The following is the Veto Message of the President, communicated to-day to the House of Representatives:

A careful examination of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to continue in force, and to amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes," has convinced me that the legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning without my signature a similar measure which originated in the Senate. It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged. They are fresh in your recollection, and can be readily examined as a part of the records of one branch of the National Legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now reaffirm them and the line of policy therein indicated. The only ground upon which this kind of legislation can be justified is that of the war-making power, and the act of which this bill is intended as amendatory, was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace. It is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefits of its provisions. It will certainly remain in operation as a law until some months subsequent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when, if experience shall make evident the necessity of additional legislation, the two Houses will have ample time to mature and pass the requisite measures. In the meantime the questions arise, Why should this war measure be continued beyond the period designated in the original act? and why, in time of peace, should military tribunals be created to continue until each State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States? It was manifest with respect to the act approved March 3, 1865, that prudence and wisdom alike required that jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of the immunities and rights of citizenship, as well as the protection of person and property, should be conferred upon some tribunal in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings was interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same should be fully restored. At that time, therefore, an urgent necessity existed for the passage of such a law, now the war has substantially ceased. The ordinary course of judicial proceeding is no longer interrupted. The Courts, both State and Federal, are in full, complete and successful operation, and through them every person, regardless of race and color, is entitled to and can be heard. The protection granted to the white citizen is already conferred by law upon the freedmen. Strong and stringent guards, by way of penalties and punishments, are thrown around his person and property, and it is believed that ample protection will be afforded him by due process of law, without resort to the dangerous expedient of military tribunals. Now that the war has been brought to a close, the necessity no longer existing for such tribunals as had their origin in the war, grave objections to their continuance must present themselves to the minds of all reflecting and dispassionate. Independently of the danger in representative Republics of conferring upon the military in time of peace extraordinary powers, so carefully guarded against by the patriots and statesmen of the earlier days of the Republic, so frequently the ruin of governments founded upon the same free principles, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the citizen, the question of practical economy earnestly commends itself to the consideration of the law-making power. With an immense debt already burdening the energies of the industrial and laboring classes, a due regard for their interests, so inseparably connected with the welfare of the country, should prompt us to rigid economy and retrenchment, and influence us to abstain from all legislation that would unnecessarily increase the public indebtness. Tested by this rule of sound political wisdom, I can see no reason for the establishment of the military jurisdiction conferred upon the officials of the Bureau by the fourteenth section of the bill. By the laws of the United States and of the different States competent courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in full practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals, ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or the property of the citizen, without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens to tribunals thus established and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and when the right of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice or judgment of an officer of the Bureau, who it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that underlie the just administration of the law. There is danger, too, that conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and these military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and cause of action; the one jurisdiction administered and controlled by civil law, the other by military. How is the conflict to be settled and who is to determine between the two tribunals, when it arises? In my opinion it is wise to guard against such conflict by leaving to the courts and juries the protection of all civil rights and the redress of all civil grievances. The fact cannot be denied that since the actual cessation of hostilities many acts of violence, such, perhaps, as had never been witnessed in their previous history, have occurred in the States involved in the recent rebellion. I believe, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the assertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country, demonstrating that the cause that produced them does not depend upon any particular locality, but is the result of the agitation and derangement incident to a long and bloody war. While the prevalence of such disorders must be greatly deplored, their occasional and temporary recurrence would seem to furnish no necessity for the extension of the Bureau beyond the period fixed in the original act. Besides the objections I have thus briefly stated, I may urge upon your consideration the additional reason that recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the Bureau in many of the States, show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a means of promoting their individual advantage, and that the freedmen are employed for the advancement of the personal ends of the officers instead of their own improvement and welfare; thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many that the continuation of such a Bureau for any immediate length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression. It is proper to state that in cases of this character investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punished whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established.

As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the Civil Rights Bill, now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed so long as it shall remain unrepealed, and not be declared unconstitutional by Courts of competent jurisdiction. By that act it is enacted "That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." By the provisions of the act full protection is afforded through the District Courts of the United States to all persons injured, and whose privileges as thus declared are in any way impaired and very heavy penalties are denounced against the person who wilfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far more preferable than those proposed in the present bill, the one being civil and the other military.

By the sixth section of the bill, herewith returned, certain proceedings by which the lands in the Parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina, were sold and bid in, and afterward disposed of by the Tax Commissioners, are confirmed and ratified. By the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th sections provisions are made by law for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens.

While the granting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems objectionable, as does also the attempt to confer upon the Commissioners judicial powers by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. As a general principle such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial and unconstitutional. It may deprive persons of property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom by this legislation Congress seeks to benefit. The title to the land thus to be portioned out to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sales under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimant. The attention of Congress is therefore invited to a more mature consideration of the measures proposed in these sections of the bill.

In conclusion I again urge upon Congress the danger of class legislation, so well calculated to keep the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, disquiet and restlessness, and to encourage interested hopes and fears that the National Government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenance regardless as to whether they pursue a life of indolence or of labor, and regardless also of the constitutional limitations of the national authority in times of peace and tranquillity.

The bill is herewith returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, for its final action.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1866.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Representative Hooper to-day, from the Committee on Banking and Currency charged to inquire into the condition of National Banks, &c., made a report. They first took up the case of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, in which institution, at the time of its failure, there were nearly $766,000 of public money on deposit. At that period, and for some time previously, the house of Bayne & Co., of Baltimore, was indebted to the bank for a sum nearly equal to this amount. This house was the principal debtor, and had almost all the available funds of the bank without having given or been required to give any security whatever for their debt, which was represented by Mr. Huyck, the President of the bank, to have mainly originated in Seven-thirty bonds of the United States, transmitted by the bank to Bayne & Co., on the 1st of January last. These bonds seem to have been made the pretext for a false and deceptive statement to the Comptroller of the Currency, by representing the bonds sent to Bayne & Co. as being in the possession of the bank, while, in fact, they were then beyond control. All the testimony taken by the Committee proves the management of the bank to have been in the highest degree illegal, improvident, reckless and dishonest, and that the failure was caused by the extravagant and unreasonable credits allowed without security to Bayne & Co., and that the failure of that firm necessarily involved that of the bank. It is shown that Huyck, as the Treasurer of the Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad Company, illegally issued $285,000 worth of its stock to prop his transactions, and that the organization certificate of the bank itself was a fraud, one gentleman having been represented as owning 600 of the 2,000 shares, when he had not one dollar thus invested. No institution, the Committee say, could be safe in the hands of men so reckless and unscrupulous, and the failure of this bank, involving so considerable a loss of public money, must be attributed wholly to the dishonest and criminal conduct of the men who controlled it.

The only other loss of public money deposited in a national bank which has come to the knowledge of the Committee is in the case of the Venango National Bank, of Franklin, Penn., which failed on or about the 28th of March. It was a depository bank, with $50,000 in bonds and Treasury notes as security for the deposits, its capital being $300,000. It seems to have been managed for the benefit of Culver, Penn & Co., of New-York, who had nearly all the funds of the bank, their debt to the bank being over $600,000. Under such circumstances, the failure of Culver, Penn & Co. necessarily involved the failure of the bank.

Many of the National Banks which were converted from State Banks do not make proper exertions to withdraw their old circulation, and in many instances pay it out, and take measures to keep it in circulation, thereby receiving the benefit of the old circulation, and at the same time of the national currency notes received from the bureau of the Comptroller. It was stated to the Committee that there were instances of banks having reported to the Comptroller that the State circulation had been withdrawn, and again paying it out. In justice to the very large majority of National Banks that are honorably conducted, it seems right to give in the report all the testimony to the Committee on this subject, though it is not so definite as they desired. One of the National Banks of Springfield, Mass., was represented to have an arrangement with an officer in a bank in Boston to receive their State Bank currency and put it again in circulation by loaning it. Some of the National Banks in Providence, R. I., continue to make loans of their State Bank notes for circulation. The Chemung Bank of Elmira, N. Y., continues to issue its State notes; and it is quite a common practice of the National Banks in New-Jersey and in the interior of the State of New-York to pay out their State Bank issue. Some State Banks do no legitimate banking business, but appear to have been organized simply for the benefit of the circulation. Banks of this character are mostly owned by brokers or private bankers, and are carried on in conjunction with their official business. It was stated to the Committee that one bank of this class, the First National Bank, of Fenton, Mich., with a capital of $50,000, was a depository for public money; and on the 25th of May last, when it was examined, the only account on the books was that of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, credited with $17,085, for which the Government holds $50,000 of United States bonds as security. The National Bank of Michigan, at Marshall, and another National Bank at Lansing both in Michigan, are represented to be of a similar character to the bank at Fenton, but neither of them are depositories.

The Committee are satisfied that the existing law does not confer the power to correct and prevent many of those objectionable practices and abuses of the banking privilege, confessedly the law to which their attention has been called by the testimony before them.

The bill the Committee have reported to amend the National Currency Act contains many provisions to remedy the defects of the existing law and to give the Comptroller of the Currency more power to restrain banks which he knows to be improperly managed.

In regard to the gross abuse of their trusts as a depository of public money by the Merchants' National Bank, the Committee are of the opinion that legal procedings should be had for the punishment of those of its managers who are responsible for that breach of trust, and also such proceedings as may be necessary to recover any portion of the money; and as it was mostly money intrusted to disbursing officers of the War Department, the duty of instituting and conducting these proceedings should be committed to the War Department. They, therefore, report a resolution for this purpose.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that, although the tax of ten por cent. imposed by the act of March 3, 1865, upon banks on the notes of State Banking Associations paid out by them after July 1, 1866, is not actually repealed until the act of July 13 inst. takes effect on the 1st of August next, yet, as it was clearly the intention of Congress to postpone the tax until that time, and the act of 1865 does not provide specially for the manner of its payment, it will not be collected for the current month.

VETO OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL—IT IS INSTANTLY PASSED OVER THE VETO.

The President returned the Freedmen's Bureau Bill to the House with his objections to-day about 2 o'clock, and before 5 o'clock it was a law, having passed both branches by votes largely in excess of the required two-thirds. The message was received in the House during the discussion of the Rousseau-Grinnell case. Mr. Raymond had the floor, and yielded a moment to allow Mr. Eliot, Chairman of the Freedmen's Bureau Committee, to move that it be printed, and to give notice that he would call for action to-morrow after the morning hour. Mr. Le Blond (Dem.) sarcastically asked if that was not not too long to defer action? Hadn't it better be considered at once? Whereupon the Republican members took him at his word. The previous question was moved and sustained, and without debate the bill passed by 103 yeas to 33 nays, 47 members being absent. The Republicans who voted against the bill were Messrs. Raymond, of New-York, Phelps, of Maryland, Kuykendall, of Illinois, and Henry D. Washburne, of Indiana. The bill was immediately sent to the Senate. The message was read, and Mr. Saulsbury took the floor in support of the bill. When he concluded, Mr. Hendricks addressed the Senate on the same side. The weather was evidently too hot for speeches on the other side, and nobody deigned to make them. Most of the Republicans quietly went to the committee rooms to sleep, or sweat, or work, and when the speeches were done, the pages quickly rallied them. The question was ordered and the bill passed—yeas 33, nays 12, or nine more than two-thirds. Thus the Freedmen's Bureau is a fixed fact for two years from the 16th of July, 1866.

THE LATE ASSAULT.

The Rousseau-Grinnell case occupied the House today, and a vote is not likely to be reached before to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Hale, of New-York, offered a resolution to lay the whole matter on the table, and made a strong speech in favor of it, in which he maintained that the blame was about equally divided. Mr. Raymond will speak to-morrow in support of the minority report.

RESIGNATION OF FREEMAN CLARKE.

Hon. Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, to-day tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect on the 24th inst. This action by Mr. Clarke has been contemplated for some time. He is said to be not very well pleased with the manner in which the National Bank investigation has been conducted by the House Committee, and as his relations with Mr. McCulloch have lately been unpleasant, he thus releases himself from an uncomfortable position.

SECRETARY HARLAN.

A story was started last week by the secesh organ in this city, that at the caucus last Wednesday night a letter was read from Secretary Harlan, in which he revealed some very important Cabinet secrets, and Mr. Harlan is thereupon accused of treachery to the President. As this dog returns to his vomit to-day and reiterates the charge, it becomes necessary to say that at that caucus no leteers were read from Secretary Harlan or anybody else, and that the charge is totally false.

RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

Mr. Speed this morning sent to the President the following letter of resignation:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16, 1866.

To THE PRESIDENT—SIR: I hereby resign to you the office of Attorney-General of the United States. Be good enough to accept my thanks for the kindness, consideration and confidence you have ever shown to me. I have the honor to be, Sir, most respectfully,

JAMES SPEED.

The President immediately telegraphed to Hon. Henry Stanberry, of Kentucky, proffering him the appointment of Attorney-General, and to-night received a reply which does not accept, but states that he (Mr. Stanberry) will immediately come to Washington and confer with the President on the subject. Mr. Stanberry will, no doubt, accept the nomination.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

It is stated that Mr. Harlan will not resign for some days. This comes from his friends. Mr. Browning is named as the successor of Harlan, in the event of the former's resignation.

ADJOURNMENT.

The state of public business does not give promise of an adjournment being effected by Monday next, unless a great deal of important matter is postponed. The Senate is determined to get through by that time, and they are postponing a great many things until next session. In the House, to-day, the vote on the Freedmen's Bureau developed the fact that there were forty-seven members absent, most of whom were reported sick or out of town.

THE CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

Your Richmond correspondent telegraphs under date of to-day as follows: The meeting of the three defunct committees of theparties of 1860, to-day, to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will have an exceedingly exhilarating effect upon the Radicals. Mr. Gilmer announced that he would not sit in a convention from which Vallandingham and Voorhees were excluded, and Mr. Grattan arraigned the President for continuing the Freedmen's Bureau and martial law in the South. The meeting appointed a committee of five to prepare business and adjourned until Wednesday. Grattan and Gilmer were both put upon the Committee.

TENNESSEE.

A private dispatch received here from Tennessee says the Legislature of that State to-day lacked seven votes of a quorum.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. W. Sprague, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, estimates the number of rations which will be required for issue in his district during August as follows: To whites, 60,000; to freedmen, 150,000.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATVES.

It is quite likely that an effort will be made to admit the Representatives from Tennessee in the House before the adjournment. A resolution to that effect will come up to-morrow or next day, and of its passage there is a strong probability of success.

PUBLIC FUNDS ON DEPOSIT.

The following is the amount of public funds in the various United States depositories on the 1st of May last, as officially furnished to the Committee on Banking and Currency: In the United States Treasury and Sub-Treasuries, $193,827,578; in National Banks, $46,265,570; total, $240,593,169. Of the above there was to the credit of the United States Treasury, $192,077,999; do. disbursing officers, $48,515,170; total, $240,593,169. Distributed as follows: In the Treasury, &c., to the credit of the Treasurer, $163,572,640; do. to credit of disbursing officers, $30,254,931; total, $193,827,578. In National Banks, to the credit of the Treasurer, $28,505,352; in National Banks to the credit of disbursing officers, $18,260,239; total, $46,765,591.

THE STATUTES.

The following gentlemen have been selected as the members of the Commission to Revise and Codify the Statutes of the United States, in accordance with the act of Congress recently passed: Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Judge Wm. Johnson, of Ohio; and Return J. Meigs, of Washington. It is conceded to be a good selection.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The Board of Managers of the National Military Asylum have been in session in this city during the past week. There were present: Maj.-Gen. Butler, President; Lewis B. Gunckel, Secretary; Gov. Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Chief-Justice Chase, Secretary Stanton, Gen. Martindale, of New-York, and Col. Dd. H. Walker, of Wisconsin. The Board deferred the location of any sites for buildings, and still awaits proposals from localities desirous of securing such an institution in their vicinity. For the purpose of organization they elected one Governor, Maj.-Gen. E. W. Hinks, of Massachusetts, and selected an Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Secretary and Gen. Hinks. They also adopted by-laws for the government of the Board of Managers, looking to the organization of the asylum and to a proper investment of the fund with a view to income. The fund now amounts to something in excess of $3,000,000, which will yield an annual income of about $180,000. The Board appropriated $45,000 to enable a system of outside relief to be organized, in order to grant the necessary aid to such applicants as may be deserving of it, in places where they cannot be provided for, and in anticipation of the organized system of operations contemplated. The Board adjourned on Friday.

THE FISHERIES.

Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce has officially informed the State Department that the Government of Prince Edward's Island has adopted the system heretofore announced as agreed to by the other provinces, and that consequently a fishing license issued by either Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick or Prince Edward's Island, will now entitle the possessor thereof to fish in the waters of all those colonies.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The Post-office Department gives notice tha from and after the 1st of July, letters posted in thet United States and addressed to the Dutch West Indies, Curacoa, Saba, St. Eustatuis, and St. Martin may be transmitted to their designation *via* France, in the French mail, at a postage charge of thirty-three cents for each single rate of one-quarter ounce or under, pre-payment being optional with the sender. Hereafter the full postage to their destination upon all letters transmitted *via* England, between the United States and the Netherlands, may be pre-paid or not, at the option of the senders. The single rate per half ounce or under, is twenty-seven cents, pre-payment optional.

TREATY WITH THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS.

The President has proclaimed the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, by which the latter covenant and agree that Slavery shall never exist among them, and in consideration of the sum of $300,000, cede to this Government the territory west of the 98th degree, west longitude, known as the leased district, and obligate themselves to bestow upon all persons of African descent, resident in the Nations, and their descendants, all the rights, privileges and immunities, including the right of suffrage of citizens, and also give them each forty acres of land on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The United States declare a general amnesty of all past offences committed by these Indians, and restore them to all the civil rights which they enjoyed before they took part in the late rebellion.

THE BANK SWINDLE.

The report of the investigation into the Merchants' National Bank swindle was submitted in the House to-day. It was accompanied by the evidence, which fills over 600 pages, and shows a remarkable conspiracy to defraud the Government, for the benefit of individuals, on the part of Huyck, Bayne, and others. The bank has been rotten for many months, and only buoyed up by Government funds, which went to Bayne & Co.

FINANCIAL.

The following is the recapitulation of the returns to the Banking Committee from the Assistant Treasurers and Government depositories respecting the amount of public money on the 1st of May, 1866: Amount of coin on deposit, $99,524,474. Account of currency on deposit, $94,317,999; total. $193,842,473; less over drafts, $14,895; balance, $193,827,578; add amount in National Banks, $46,765,591; total, $240,593,169. Amount to the credit of the Treasurer is as follows: With Assistant-Treasurers, $163,665,287; with National Banks, $28,505,352. Total, $192,170,639. Amount to credit of disbursing officers is as follows: with Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers, $30,254,931; with National Banks, $18,260,239. Total, $48,515,170. Add amount to credit of Treasurer, $192,170,639. Total, $240,685,709. Less overdrafts, $92,640. Total public money May 1, $240,593,169.

THE WEATHER.

To-day has been another specimen of this extraordinary heated term. The thermometer has ranged as follows: At 10 A. M., 95; at 12 M., 98; at 1 P. M., 102; at 3 P. M., 99.

NOMINATION.

Gen. Hickenlooper's nomination for the office of Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio, in place of Sands, will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

CONFIRMATIONS RECONSIDERED.

The Senate has reconsidered the confirmation of Gen. S. F. Carey as Collector of the Second District of Ohio, and of M. C. Candless as Collector of the Pittsburgh (Penn.) District.

MORE NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day by the President, were J. V. Guthrie, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Sixth District; John R. Beckley, Collector of the Fourth District of Kentucky; D. H. Kimmel, Postmaster of Mechanicsburgh, Penn., and the following Postmasters in New-York: John Ryan, Medina; John H. Goold, Rockport; Alfred E. Brooks, Ilion, and Ira Godfrey, Lima.

THE TARIFF.

A resolution passed the Senate to-day, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to codify the tariff laws, under the direction of one member of the House and one member of the Senate, between now and December next. The tariff is at present being administered under nine different laws, and the necessity for their codification is very great.

BROWNLOW'S DECISION.

Advices have been received here from Nashville that it is Gov. Brownlow's intention to keep the Legislature in session until they get a quorum if it takes all Summer.

GEN. DIX ON THE CONVENTION.

The following letter from Gen. Dix was received by Senator Doolittle:

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 13, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have received the call signed by yourself and others for a National Union Convention in Philadelphia on the 14th of August. I concur in its propositions, its reasonings, and its objects, and will do all in my power to carry them out. I long since expressed the opinion that the States were entitled to their representation in Congress; that their expulsion was a violation of good faith and of the obligations of the Constitution, and that a persistence in such a policy must lead to consequences most disastrous to the peace and prosperity of the country. These and other considerations connected with the present unsatisfactory relations of the States to the Federal Government and to each other, render most timely and proper such a meeting as you have recommended of the patriotic and reflecting men of the Union, to consult together for the general welfare. I am truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....MONDAY, July 16.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution respecting brevet promotions to officers who served in the field; also asking to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution to inquire into the expediency of providing a system of education for soldiers.

THE ISTHMUS ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Conness, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported back the communication of the Superintendent of the Observatory on the subject of the Isthmus route to California, with a recommendation that it be printed for the use of the Senate.

A resolution to print five thousand extra copies of the document was referred to the Committee on Printing.

MARINE HOSPITAL IN JAPAN.

A bill for the erection of a marine hospital at Yokohama, Japan, was passed.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Clark, it was ordered that the Senate hold an evening session to-morrow, for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Claims.

MONTANA.

Mr. Stewart called up the bill to erect the Territory of Montana into a surveying district, which was passed.

CODIFICATION OF THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

Mr. Creswell called up a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare in a certified form, and send to the next Congress, all the laws regulating the collection of customs, rates of duty, &c.

Mr. Harris inquired if the subject above-named was not embraced in the bill recently passed to provide for the codification of all the laws of the United States?

Mr. Creswell said there was a pressing necessity for the codification of the Treasury laws by themselves. The general codification could not be completed for several years.

After debate Mr. Sprague moved to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee, to report in December.

This was disagreed to.

The resolution was then passed.

COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Sumner, from the Select Committee on Coinage, and Weights and Measures, reported favorably the following bills, all without amendment:

To authorize the use in Post-offices of weights of the denomination of grammes.

To authorize the use of the metric system of weights and measures.

To authorize the President to appoint a special commissioner to facilitate the adoption of a uniform coinage between the United States and foreign countries; to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to each State one set of standard weights and measures of the metric system.

REGULATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, and to promote the proficiency thereof, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

This is identical with that of Mr. Jenckes, of the House, and provides for competitive examinations.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution, amendatory of a joint resolution entitled a resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and the pension bounties and allowances to their heirs, approved June 15, 1866.

An amendment is made relative to its administration in the manner of collecting these claims.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Quincy, Ill., with the House amendments authorizing the construction of bridges at Prairie du Chien, Keokuk, Winona and Dubuque, was announced from the House.

Mr. Trumbull moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

Mr. Henderson moved to refer the amendments to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and it was so referred.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At 1:20 P. M. the bill for the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was taken up as the unfinished business of Saturday.

Mr. Howard took the floor in reply to Mr. Sherman's argument of Saturday last against the bill. Mr. Sherman's principal objection was that the Northern Pacific Road was to be a rival line to the Union Pacific Road. He (Howard) did not so regard it. There was a space of not less than 625 miles between the two lines. The only rivalry that could possibly exist between them was a rivalry for the East India trade. The decree had gone forth and could not be reversed that a Northern Pacific Railroad should be constructed. The second objection of Mr. Sherman was that it gave a hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars to the Company without security. He (Howard) could not see upon what this statement was based.

Mr. Sherman said he got the data from the bill itself by actual computation. The exact amount was $121,571,670.

Mr. Howard said that estimate was upon the assumption that the Government would have to pay interest upon the stock for twenty years and receive nothing in return. That was not a fair supposition. The Company would be compelled to pay the Government whatever they received for land lying on the south side of this road.

Mr. Sherman spoke against the bill, elaborating the points made by him on Saturday.

Mr. McDougal spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Morgan hoped the bill would be recommitted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Williams, Cragin, Ramsey, Saulsbury and Fessenden.

Pending the discussion, the Clerk of the House announced the action of the House on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Senate postpone the Pacific Railroad Bill, and proceed to the consideration of the bill returned by the President.

Mr. Johnson asked if it was desired to have action on the veto to-day.

Mr. Wilson said it was.

Mr. Johnson—I have not seen the message yet.

Mr. Sumner—It can be read.

Mr. Johnson said he should object to the consideration of the bill to-day.

THE VETO MESSAGE AND THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The motion to postpone the Pacific Railroad Bill prevailed, and the message was read.

The Chair stated the question to be: Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding?

Mr. Johnson moved to postpone further consideration of the bill and Message until to-morrow, which was disagreed to—yeas 13, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—31.

ABSENT—Messrs. Clark, Cowan, Dixon, Wright—4.

So the Senate refused to postpone the bill and message.

Mr. Hendricks took the floor in opposition to the vetoed bill. He alluded to the reports of Gen. Steedman on the conduct of the Bureau in the South, and defended the character of the General (Steedman) from what he termed the attacks of partisan enemies. He then spoke against the Bureau as oppressive, and full of fraud, deception and outrage.

Mr. Saulsbury said a grateful people would reward Andrew Johnson with its highest honors for his opposition to the unconstitutional legislation of the present Congress. He discussed the bill at some length, characterizing it as unwarranted and unconstitutional. He did not believe in public or private repudiation, but if Congress persisted in this kind of legislation, if burdens were to be imposed for the objects proposed in this bill, a party would seek for office on a platform of repudiation. Even now, he believed there were in the North men who would like to see that portion of the debt, which was accrued for the support of negroes, wiped out.

The vote was then taken on the question: Shall the bill be passed, the President's objections notwithstanding? It resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle—12.

ABSENT—Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, Wright—3.

The Chair, in announcing the vote, said that the bill having received a two-thirds vote in both Houses, he (Mr. Foster) proclaimed it a law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

The Senate at 5:30 adjourned, the pending business being the Pacific Railroad Bill, put aside to consider the veto.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS REFERRED.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions the following were introduced, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

By Mr. Perry—A bill amendatory of the Preëmption and Homestead Laws.

By Mr. Donnelly—Making a grant of lands to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a branch railroad from the waters of Lake Superior to the British possessions.

TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE WESTERN STATES AND THE SEABOARD.

The following joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Raymond on April 2, and which then went over under the rule, came up for consideration and was read three times and passed:

Resolved, &c., That a commission of five persons be appointed by the President of the United States to consider and report to Congress, at its next session, upon the necessity of some more speedy, cheap and reliable means of transportation between the Western States and the Atlantic seaboard, and to submit some plan, whether by law or treaty, whereby the National Government can aid in providing for said necessity if it shall be found to exist; provided that said Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services, and no payment of any kind except for such traveling expenses as they may actually incur in discharging the duties imposed upon them by this resolution.

THE HOUR OF MEETING.

The resolution offered by Mr. Price last Monday, and which went over under the rule, providing that the sessions of the House will commence at 11 A. M., came up and was rejected.

RIGHT OF WAY.

The House then took up, the joint resolution reported last Monday from the Committee on Public Lands by Mr. Anderson, granting the right of way one hundred feet on each side of the track through the military reservations to railroad companies, and authorizing the President to restore from time to time to the public domain any portion of such reservations over or near which the Union Pacific Railroad or any of its branches may pass, and which may not be required for military purposes.

The joint resolution was opposed by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, Mr. Allison and Mr. Schenck, and on motion of the latter was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

OCCUPATION OF MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. Higby introduced a bill to legalize the occupation of public mineral lands and to extend the right of preëmption thereto, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution for the payment to Hon. John L. Thomas, member from Maryland, $1,225 34, the amount of salary accruing between the 4th of March, 1865, and the 1st of August, 1865, the date of his election.

Mr. Phelps desired to offer an amendment to pay to Mr. E. H. Webster, the predecessor of Mr. Thomas, his salary as a member from the 4th of March, 1865, up to the date of his resignation.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, declined to yield for that purpose.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was adopted, to pay such salary to Mr. Webster.

Mr. Kuykendall offered a resolution, which was adopted, to pay Hon. Robert S. Hale, from the Sixteenth Congressional District of New-York, his salary as a member from the 4th of March, 1865, to August 24, 1865, the date of his election.

COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Kasson offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of State to communicate any information he has received from the United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition in reference to international movements for the reform of coinage, weights and measures.

CLERKS' SALARIES.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, increasing the pay of clerks to Committees of the House from $4 to $5 per day for the time actually employed.

SALARIES OF THE HOUSE EMPLOYES.

Mr. Cook, at the request of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the salaries of all officers and employes of the House increased at the present session shall not extend beyond the first day of the next Congress.

PRINTING.

Mr. Baker, at the request of Mr. Alley, Chairman of the Post-office Committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the Act of June 25, 1864, as directs the annual reports of the Postmaster-General of offers received and contracts made for conveying the mails, not to be printed, or of repealing so much of the Act of July 23, 1836, as requires such reports to be annually made to Congress.

PENSIONS EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill exempting pensions from the internal revenue tax, which was read three times and passed.

JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER TO GEN. SHERMAN.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with copies of opinions given by members of the so-called Confederate States to Jefferson Davis at or about the time of the negotiations preceding the surrender of Johnston to Gen. Sherman, concerning the effect of such surrender on the political rights of the people then in rebellion against the United States, and any other papers on the subject.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question:

Resolved, That the debts and obligations of the Government should be held sacred, and especially such as have been solemnly recognized by law as just, and their payment provided for by appropriation and setting apart a fund for that purpose; and the repudiation of any such debts, whether they be for partial compensation to loyal men for slaves taken and employed in the military service by the Government or for other property, shoutd be discountenanced and condemned by all loyal men and by every Department of the Government.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Farnsworth rose to debate the resolution, which would cause it to go over.

Mr. Niblack, in order to get a vote upon the resolution, moved to lay it on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were taken, and resulted—yeas 99, nays 32.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS REFERRED.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows: From the Secretary of War with papers in the case of Dorrance Atwater, which was referred to the select Committee on the subject; from the same, with a report of all brevet ranks conferred on officers of the regular army since April 12, 1861, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; from the Secretary of the Interior, with a report of the Commissioner-General of the Land-office in reference to public lands within certain limits of California, which was referred, on motion of Mr. Higby, to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a report in the case of the Merchants' National Bank, and asked that the report and documents therein referred to should be printed.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Committee, desired to have the testimony printed also.

Mr. Hooper thought that unnecessary. The testimony covered over 60 pages, and the substance of it was embraced in the report.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, then called for the reading of the report, and, as it is pretty lengthy, Mr. Hooper withdrew it for the present.

A PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Price asked leave to report from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, an act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast.

Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, and Wright objected.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL CASE.

The House resumed consideration of the report of the Select Committee in the case of the assault of Mr. Rousseau upon Mr. Grinnell.

Mr. Hale addressed the House, arguing generally that the provocation given to Mr. Rousseau was such as if not to justify the assault, at least to palliate it. He read from the evidence taken by the Committee to show that Mr. Rousseau had no knowledge that his friends were armed, and caused to be read by the Clerk the language attributed to Mr. Grinnell in the *Congressional Globe*, which he said had been modified from the language actually used. He claimed that when personal violence was resorted to under such provocation, no man could object to the act without examining himself to see whether, under similar provocation, he might not be led to do much greater wrong and violence. He entirely disclaimed any attempt at justification; but put the whole case on the ground that it was merely a question for the discretion of the House. He had sat astonished beyond measure at the fact that Mr. Grinnell was allowed to proceed in the use of the language in which he assailed Mr. Rousseau. He (Hale) had not felt it his business, inexperienced as he was in parliamentary rules, to call Mr. Grinnell to order. He had supposed it was the duty of the Speaker to restrain such language. The Speaker, in stating afterward the line of action which he had pursued, and the reasons for it, had showed that the precedents were all the other way. If he (Hale) had understood that rule, which was undoubtedly the correct one, he should take to himself greater shame and self-abasement for sitting in his seat and permitting such an assault to go on. He contended that when the House permitted one of its members to make such an attack on the character of another, and when that other avenged himself in such a way as not to be grossly and monstrously disproportioned to the offence, the House should simply say it was a matter which it should not inquire into.

Mr. Price asked the gentleman (Mr. Hale) if he did not know that the first provocation came from Mr. Rousseau, in stating that not a man in the House believed a word that Mr. Grinnell said.

Mr. Hale replied that he did not know any such thing.

Mr. Price said the record showed it.

Mr. Hale insisted that the first provocation came from Mr. Grinnell, by a personal attack upon Mr. Rousseau.

Mr. Raymond obtained the floor and yielded it to Mr. Eliot, who called up the President's Message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

THE VETO MESSAGE AND THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The message having been read by Mr. McPherson the Clerk, Mr. Eliot, moved that the message be laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and he gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow for action.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Niblack moved that 20,000 extra copies of the message be printed, as it was a very good document, and he suggested that perhaps it would be better to take action upon it immediately, as it might be too late to-morrow.

Mr. Eliot said he had no objection.

Cries of "now," "now."

Mr. Rogers protested against taking the vote now, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Le Blond) had only been indulging in a little sarcasm.

Mr. Ward suggested that the Democrats should choose their leader, and not confuse the House in this way. [Laughter.]

Mr. Eliot moved that the vote by which this message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed be reconsidered.

The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker announced the question to be: "Shall this bill be passed, notwithstanding the objections of the President?" on which the Constitution required the vote to be taken by yeas and nays.

The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 104, nays 33, the Speaker having directed his own name to be called and having voted "aye." Excuses were made for the absence of a number of members, mostly on account of sickness and because a vote on the question was not anticipated for to-day.

The Speaker announced that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, notwithstanding the objections of the President, the bill had again passed.

The announcement was greeted with clapping of hands and other demonstrations of pleasure in the galleries. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Brownell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Denning, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Ferry, Garfield, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Ketcham, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Thayer, Stevens, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Van Aerman, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge, and Schuyler Colfax, Speaker.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ancona, Boyer, Dawson, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Harding, Hogan, Humphrey, Johnson, Kerr, Kuykendall, LeBlond, Marshall, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phillips, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Washburne of Indiana, Wright—33.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL CASE CONTINUED.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Rousseau-Grinnell matter.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, addressed the House in favor of Mr. Grinnell, and advocating the expulsion of Mr. Rousseau. He quoted extensively from the report of the discussion which led to the assault on Mr. Grinnell, and contended that as much insult had been offered by Mr. Rousseau to Mr. Grinnell, as by Mr. Grinnell to Mr. Rousseau. The whole attack was based on a misrepresentation of what Mr. Grinnell said. It was alleged that he had said that he did not know whether the gentleman from Kentucky had served four years in the Union army or in the rebel army; but it appeared from the *Globe* that the language used was, he did not care.

Mr. Rousseau intimated that the language had been altered for the *Globe*, and referred to Mr. Banks for the correctness of his own recollection.

Mr. Banks mentioned that he had stated before the committee that his recollection of Mr. Grinnell's language was that he did not know.

Mr. Wilson (of Iowa) passed from the point, saying that it was not material whether one form of expression or the other was used. In conclusion, he said he had thus presented the side of the case to which little attention had been given. He wished the House to recollect that the gentleman from Kentucky had been thinking over the matter for four days; that it was a deliberate, malicious assault upon a member of the House for words spoken on the floor; that it was not only deliberate on the part of Mr. Rousseau, but that his purpose was confided to at least one person who was invited to be present and who invited another, both being armed.

Mr. Niblack called attention to the words of the Constitution affecting the privilege of members, that for any speech or debate in either House, members shall not be questioned in any other place. It had been suggested to him that the assaulting a member outside of the House did not fall within the meaning of those words, which referred simply to an action for libel or slander.

Mr. Stevens inquired whether the gentleman from Indiana meant that for words spoken in debate a person should not ask a member a question, but might flog him? [Laughter.]

Mr. Bingham, suggestively—Hit him with a stick.

Mr. Niblack said it was a constitutional question whether flogging was questioning a member within the meaning of the Constitution. [Laughter.]

Mr. Johnson put another query, which Mr. Wilson declined to answer, on the ground that it could not possibly arise in the case.

Mr. Stevens inquired, sarcastically, what, under the report of the Committee and the decision of the Speaker, might not be brought into the case?

Mr. Wilson admitted that was the most difficult question yet put to him. [Laughter.] He appealed to the House not to regard lightly the solemnity and gravity of the question involved in this case.

The House seconded the previous question on the amendment, when the vote was taken on Hale's amendment declaring inexpedient to take further action in the matter.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. Stevens moved to amend by striking out the two first resolutions reported by the majority, and to substitute for them the one reported by the minority, which would have the effect of withdrawing the case of Mr. Grinnell personally from the action of the House.

The amendment is pending.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, suggested that in view of all the circumstances connected with this case, and although the provocation to Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau was great, still the House does not excuse, but disapproved the assault made by him on Mr. Grinnell.

Mr. Raymond obtained the floor, when the case went over till to-morrow.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Indian Appropriation Bill, and recommended that, inasmuch as they increase the appropriations by nearly $2,000,000, arising out of new treaties with the Indians, they be non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked. He showed how appropriations for the Indian Department have increased from $199,000 for 1829 to $3,000,000 for 1866, and to be over $4,000,000 for 1867. He wished the Committee of Conference to ascertain whether there was no means for the House to exercise some check over the Senate in the making of treaties which involve large appropriations.

The amendments were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked.

CORRECTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Mr. Stevens introduced a joint resolution giving construction to the paragraph taxing cigars in the Internal Revenue Bill, so as to calculate the *ad valorem* tax of 20 ℔ cent. only on the value of cigars beyond the first twelve dollars a thousand. He claimed that was the intention of the House when the paragraph was inserted and that a mistake had been made in the Conference Committee.

Mr. Alison thought there had been no mistake committed, and suggested as the proposition was an important one that it should go over to to-morrow. It was so ordered.

The House at 4:45 P. M. adjourned.

The thermometer in the hall at the time of adjournment indicated 92°.

Note.—The amendments to the bill to bridge the Mississippi, which passed on Saturday, should read as follows:

"On motion of Mr. Alison, an amendment was agreed to authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between Dunleith, Ill., and Dubuque, Iowa, with the consent of those States.

On motion of Mr. Van Horn (of Missouri,) an amendment was agreed to authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the city of Kansas."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Movements of the Russian-American Telegraph Vessels—Shock of an Earthquake—Mining Shares.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 13.

The steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama, arrived to-day, bringing New-York dates of June 21.

Mining shares are generally firm: Crown Point, $700; Ophir, $255; Imperial, $101; Chollar, $193; Yellow Jacket, $622.

Legal tenders, 70⅛.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 14.

A Victoria dispatch dated yesterday announces the arrival of the bark *Eveline Wood* from London, and the ship *Mohawk* from Gravesend, with wire for the Russian-American telegraph.

The ship *Imperial*, from Kodiak, reports the Russian steamer *Constantine* had been ashore, but got off with slight damage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, July 15.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Sacramento and Stockton at 10:15 o'clock last night, but it was almost imperceptible here.

The steamer *Oriflamme*, from the Columbia River, has arrived with $129,000 in treasure.

Aid to the Mexican Liberals—Sinking of a Vessel Loaded with Men and Ammunition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 16.

The bark *Keoka* sailed last Saturday, ostensibly for the Colorado River, but really for Lower Mexico. After getting outside, she received 147 California volunteers, armed with Henry's rifles and bowie-knives, and amply supplied with ammunition and money. Capt. J. R. Urney, who has a commission as Brigadier-General in the Liberal army, is in command.

The suit of Law *vs.* the Crown Point Mining Company has been settled by the payment of $33,000.

Mining shares dull and sales small. Ophir, $252; Imperial, $90; Savage, $885; Belcher, $190; Yellow Jacket, $610; Legal Tenders, 70¼.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance in the State of New-York.

BY DR. JULIUS HOPF, JR., GOTHA, GERMANY.

Translated from the Insurance Review of Dr. E. A. Masius, Leipsic, for February, 1866, by Frederick Schwendler, Esq., Acting Secretary of the Germania Life Insurance Company of New-York.

The rapid progress with which in modern times the insurance business hastens with ourselves toward a great future, makes it a matter of increasing interest, if not of necessity, to inquire into its state and movement in foreign countries. Comparison in this, as in every case, is a powerful lever to knowledge. From the labor and experience of others we derive not only something new which we can make useful and valuable, but frequently gain a firmer conviction of the value of our own, either by the harmony or by the contrast which we discover.

Insurance matters in the States of the American Union have till now attracted little attention in Germany, and are almost unknown here. There is certainly wanting in this sphere a direct relation between the two countries; but it is therefore not the less interesting and instructive to cast a glance at the extent and shape which this branch of industrial life has assumed with the active and steadily rising people of the New World. The general physiognomy shows, it is true, a near and manifold relation to the institutions of the European mother countries, but the peculiar public mind of the Americans has here impressed its specific stamp.

The succeeding essay undertakes the fragmentary task of making the reader a little better acquainted with a detached part of the American insurance business, viz: With some of the characteristics of life insurance in the State of New-York, by far the most populous and advanced State of the Union.

The materials are taken directly from existing laws and other official publications.

I.

We give first some information of a general nature in regard to the kind and mode of supervision of the insurance business on the part of the authorities, to which life insurance, as a separate branch is subjected.

As in general the sovereign authority of the Union in matters of interior administration does not reach further than the common interests require it; every function partaking of the nature of a police is especially foreign to it. On the contrary, these belong, in their last resort, to the competence of the public authorities of the several States. In the State of New-York the present organization rests on a law of the year 1859, ("an act to establish an Insurance Department," passed April 15, 1859, chapter 366.) By it a special Insurance Department has been created as an independent Government authority. At the head of it is a Superintendent who is appointed every three years, after previous nomination, by the Governor of the State, to the Senate. He engages the clerks of his office and appoints a Deputy. He has to give bonds for a considerable amount, and is not permitted to be directly or indirectly interested in any Insurance Company. This officer exists through the exercise of the right of the State to the supervision of the entire insurance business; he in reality represents the executive power over this specially technical branch, and from him issue all governmental acts as far as the intervention of the State reaches in this Department. He has annually to render to the Legislature a printed report on the state and progress of the insurance business during the past calendar year. The expenses of the Insurance Department are covered in the first place by the fees which it charges for its several official acts to the respective companies. But when these revenues do not suffice, the deficiency is apportioned to all the stock insurance companies of the State, *pro rata*, and is collected from them as a tax. Moreover, institutions from foreign countries are subjected to an annual tax of 2 per cent. on their receipts for premiums in the State. That the activity of the Department is a very extensive one, may already be inferred from the simple fact that in the year 1864 not less than 206 insurance companies, the majority home companies, but a small part foreign ones, transacted business in the State of New-York. The reflection that its number of inhabitants reaches about four millions, will at the same time give a conception of the extent and the enormous competition of the insurance business in this the most animated part of the other hemisphere. The interference of the authorities also in a material point of view reaches further than we would expect. It would be very erroneous to assume that the doings of the insurance companies were not kept within bounds in the praised land of liberty. If there are frequent complaints under our governments of excess of ruling, guardianship and all sorts of machinery from above, a glance at the American regulations will convince us that the sovereign people also understand very well to keep the hand on the purse, and to exercise an effectual, and as the following statement will show, a very strict control over the institutions which serve their interests. Eloquent testimony thereto is given us by the before-mentioned Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. The condition and progress of each institution are examined in this document with the greatest exactness, and stated with a detailed completeness which would terrify some of our European institutions. The whole of the report usually fills a stately volume of from 700 to 800 pages.[*]

Here follows a synopsis of the legal method of organizing life insurance companies.

II.

The term "insurance upon lives" is used, in the language of American law and business, in its widest sense. It comprises all the various kinds of annuities and reversions, in which the contract is dependant upon and conditioned by the life of a human individual. The cultivation of this branch of insurance in America dates hardly further back than with us in Germany. In the State of New-York, the first institution of this kind, and which is still in existence, was founded in the year 1830. As in Germany, the executive and legislative branches of the State treated this new manifestation of industrial life in its commencement rather with indifference. But when soon after it made considerable progress, and the total of the interests concerned in it continued to increase materially by the growing number and extent of enterprises, the necessity was quickly felt of bestowing upon them from above the needed preventive protection and certain guarantees. A prompt and stirring legislation took hold, as it were, of the still entirely uncultivated field, and in the short space of a generation has surrounded the business, left at the beginning to the freest spontaniety, with an entire apparatus of deeply interfering regulations. The most essential and peculiar of these, according to the present state of legislation, are given herewith. The principal laws applying to the subject are:

1. An act in respect to insurances for lives for the benefit of married women. April 1, 1840. Chap. 80.
2. An act in relation to all companies transacting the business of life insurance. April 8, 1851. Chap. 95.
3. An act for the incorporation of Life and Health Insurance Companies, and in relation to agencies of such Companies. June 24, 1853. Chap. 463.

The latest legislation has established the principle of separation of the business. No company is permitted to unite with life insurance—in the already indicated widest sense of the term—any other branch of insurance, or to transact any other business. Only for those foreign mixed companies, which had already been admitted to business, an exception has been made from this rule.

It is the duty of every Company to render to the Insurance Department at the commencement of the year, a report of the business of the past year. The law minutely prescribes the several statements to be made, and they give a complete insight into the state of the company at the time. Considering the great interest which the demand for fixed regulations on these very points attracts at present also with us, it will not be without value to become acquainted with the requirements of the American law on the subject.[*]

Here follow the requirements of the Annual Statement.

There is probably hardly a State in Germany which can exhibit regulations on a special branch of the insurance business extending so far into details. But it is very lately only that the demand for a codification of insurance law has been expressed and discussed in many quarters; here and there, perhaps, as yet without a very clear conception of what it is desirable to obtain. These products of American legislation may furnish instructive preliminary studies for anticipated legislative experiments in this field. It is true that the very essential part of the rights of the institutions under the civil law has not been cultivated, as the above statement shows. Their development has been left to science and usage, on the basis of a not codified common law. It is, on the contrary, the administrative point of view of public law which exclusively, but the more energetically, steps into the foreground. It is, however, with us, in this direction particularly, that the want of a stronger formation makes itself known. The relation of the Government to the insurance business, the bounds to the right of intervention to the former, and the extent of the obligations to it on the part of the companies, are chiefly the points which it is desired to see withdrawn from administrative arbitrariness and reduced to certain general principles and uniform rules. In these respects we find that the American legislation, although unconditionally admitting the subjective freedom of industry, in an objective point of view, proclaims everything except the simple *laissez faire*. The limits within the autonomy of the charter can move are, in more than one respect, drawn very closely; but, to complete the matter, the management of the current business is subjected to the strictest surveillance of the almost sovereign department. It may be that the lesser solidity prevalent in American business relations generally compels a kind of self-defence against swindling operations. At any rate a legislation and administration which should carry their interference to such a length would, with us, not only be very inconvenient to many, but would probably be declared insupportable by all. It can hardly be explained how it is possible that the system of deposits should have continued to remain in force; in Germany it has shown itself, as is well known, entirely unpractical, and has frustrated its own design.

III.

Life insurance finds a decidedly favorable soil in the spirit, and still more in the external circumstances of life of the population of the States of the American Union. There are various motives which there urge the extended use of this beneficent institution. First of all, the inward exigency arising from the consciousness of the duty imposed on those upon whom depend the material welfare of their next of kin, to provide for it beyond the limit of their own physical existence. This impulse the American shares with the Germanic nationalities in general, in particular with the cognate Englishman and with the German, who, by numerous immigration, has supplied him with a part of his nature. A second momentum is the external exigency essentially connected with the political constitution of the American States. With us a proportionately very considerable number of the higher and even the middle classes, which, after all, constitute by far the greatest part of the public accessible to life insurance, occupy permanently the place of public functionaries. For these there exist in most countries public and obligatory institutions providing for old age, widows and orphans. The contributions which the respective persons are compelled to make, directly or indirectly, to these institutions absorb entirely or in part their savings. In this manner the individual is not only deprived of the means for life insurance, but the impulse to insure is at least weakened, because the want has been met, although in another form of provision. It is different in those Republican Commonwealths which do not know the estate of functionaries according to our system. Already in numbers the proportion of this class is by far smaller there; but above all, it is wanting in permanence. The person of the functionary changes with the situation of affairs. His position is a precarious one at any time; he must ever be prepared to relinquish it at the next rotation, and to return to a private vocation. Consequently, there exists no organized system of pensions, neither in state nor community. This care is left to the voluntary sacrifices of the individual. Life insurance offers him the fit medium, not only in the interest of his family, but also in his own immediate interest. As every calling, including that of functionary, is free to every one, and at the same time the means of existence of the head of the family in advanced time of life depend upon his ability to work, abbreviated insurance[*] is frequently used as the form for savings, in the benefit of which the individual himself still participates in old age. Life insurance is also essentially promoted by the rapid increase of the wealth of the people in that youthful country. The accumulation of capital is effected in a rapid rate of progression. Now many a one not willing or obliged to invest the whole or part of his savings in a way which immediately returns him an income, finds in this insurance a form serving the purpose of further accumulation.

The extent which the life-insurance business has at present already reached in the United States is a very large one, and the rapid growth observed hitherto prophesies extraordinary results for the future. The State of New-York, in this field as in so many others, is far ahead of all other States. At the close of the year 1864—to which period the complete official publications reach, and which therefore have been made the basis for the following statements—there were altogether thirty-two life insurance companies transacting business in this single State. Seventeen of them were located in the State, a number which does not remain far behind that of the German companies outside of Austria. The following table gives an abstract of their name, location, the date of their organization, and their capital stock.

Name of the Company.	Location.	Year of Organization.	Capital.
New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company	New-York.	1830	$1,000,000
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	New-York.	1842	Mutual.
New-York Life Insurance Company	New-York.	1843	Mutual.
United States Life Insurance Company	New-York.	1850	100,000
Manhattan Life Insurance Company	New-York.	1850	100,000
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company	New-York.	1853	100,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society	New-York.	1859	100,000
Guardian Life Insurance Co	New-York.	1859	125,000
Washington Life Insurance Company	New-York.	1860	125,000
Home Life Insurance Co.	Brooklyn.	1860	125,000
Germania Life Insurance Co	New-York.	1860	200,000
Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company	New-York.	1862	110,000
North America Life Insurance Company	New-York.	1862	100,000
National Life and Travelers' Insurance Company	New-York.	1863	106,500
Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company	New-York.	1864	100,000
Brooklyn Life Insurance Co	Brooklyn.	1864	125,000
Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Co.	New-York.	1864	200,000

Eleven companies belong to the States of the Union; five to Europe, England. On the part of one German company, whose name the official report discreetly keeps secret, a preliminary inquiry regarding the admission to business has been made some time ago, but has till now not been followed by a formal demand for admission. A statement of the condition of these foreign companies is here omitted, as it would exceed the task proposed in the present essay and as particular information regarding the extent of their business in the State of New-York is not presented. On the other hand some detailed statements of the affairs of the seventeen home companies mentioned above will follow here, to the extent of the material at command. At the same time the total extent of their business, which, however, is confined to the territory of the United States, will be considered. A natural attraction has almost exclusively concentrated this branch of business in the chief city of the State, the great metropolis of the entire continent. As the preceding table shows, fifteen and among them by far the largest of the seventeen companies are located there.

The total number of policies issued by the seventeen companies in force at the end of the year 1864 amounted to 70,429, assuring an amount of $194,819,324. It is true the number of policies does not by far reach that of the German and Austrian companies at the same period, which exceeds triple the number; but, on the other hand, the amount assured is relatively very considerable, and even absolutely a little higher. Thus, while in Germany the average of insurances hardly exceeded 1,000 thalers, it reaches there more than three and one-half times the amount. The principal reason for this difference is probably to be found partly in the greater average wealth of the higher classes, partly in the relatively smaller value of money in America. The total assets of the companies amounted to $26,074,191, including stock capital. This figure is nearly equal to the corresponding one of the German companies.

The business of the seventeen companies during the year 1864 was uncommonly active, and their progress in this space of time a very considerable one. The principal total results are contained in the following figures:

The number of new policies issued amounted to 28,782, assuring the sum of $24,092,064. The number of policies slightly exceeds one-half of that of new insurances made by the German companies in the same year; the amount on the other hand is almost double. The gross receipts for premiums, interest, &c., amounted to $8,314,577, being also considerably in excess of those of the German companies. The total expenditures were $3,533,830, of which $1,593,450 were paid for losses by death. This last sum seems disproportionately small, which, however, may be accounted for by the following circumstances: In the first place, a large proportion of the existing policies are of recent date, and the mortality is, therefore, still a very favorable one. Then the payments are not herein included which have been made for voluntary surrender of the policy during lifetime. This case, however, is proportionably a very frequent one. This item and several others, besides payments for losses, have to be deducted from the total expenditure to arrive at the cost of management. Unfortunately, detailed information in regard to the latter is wanting, notwithstanding the above-mentioned legal provision.

The rapid growth which we noticed here has commenced hardly since five years. The civil war, with all the enormous burdens and sacrifices which it imposed on the population of the North had, during the first year, caused a temporary stagnation of the life insurance business; but in its further course and just during its hardest pressure, it failed to arrest the progress of the business. It is rather this very time which has witnessed its grandest rise. It is, of course, impossible to estimate what results might not have been attained without this conjuncture.

Since the year 1861 the number of companies have increased by one-half, that of the policies by two and one-half, and the amount insured has more than doubled. as shown in the following synopsis:

Year.	No. of Companies.	No. of Policies.	Amount of Insurance.	Assets.
1860	11	27,140	$85,371,499	$13,563,177
1861	11	28,416	86,143,147	14,832,763
1862	13	35,453	101,474,077	17,275,390
1863	13	49,831	140,628,427	20,262,505
1864	17	70,429	194,819,324	26,074,191

This progression may certainly be called a very considerable one. Now, after the suppression of the rebellion in the South has reopened this territory to business, and the normal relations of industry have been reëstablished, the progress will undoubtedly assume still more extended dimensions.

However, the shadows are not wanting in this, on the whole, gratifying picture. Not all the success of the last years has been obtained in a really solid manner and by legitimate means. Some companies have sought to force large additions to their business by laxity in the examination of risks, and particularly by large commissions paid to agents. This commission-swindle unfortunately infects also in Germany, here and there, the life insurance business, and has led to deplorable excesses. This abuse has not escaped the notice of the American officer. The Superintendent of the Insurance Department in his last annual report has denounced it in a relentless manner and called to it the attention of the Legislature.

It may be permitted in conclusion, considering the immediate interest which this subject unfortunately is also acquiring with us, to communicate here verbally a short extract from the scathing criticism of that officer. The report for the year 1863 says, page 58, &c., among other things, the following, viz.:

"Business thus obtained, by a lavish waste of funds, benefits neither the policy-holder nor company; the grasping and useless agent alone reaps a golden harvest by such fruitless labor and unnecessary expenditure. * * Fifty, or even twenty-five per cent. commission on first premiums, are extravagant largesses or bribes for the procuration of policies, however skillfully the process may be disguised by an attempt theoretically to spread such payments over future years, this false and fatal system is destructive to the companies and detrimental to the public, and an inexcusable violation of the plain duties of officers in the performance of their official and public functions, even when premiums are so calculated and loaded as to allow of such a margin of expenditure. The overpayment or surplus of premiums constitutes a trust fund, to be as sacredly guarded as the accumulations resulting from the pure premium. * * These absurd donations to agents operate injuriously also in transferring the practical control of the corporations from the hands of the responsible officers and directors into the hands of a set of irresponsible and reckless agents, combined and confederated together for purposes of selfish gain, without regard to the public good. Besides, the officers, feeling an innate consciousness that any such overstrained and wild system of expenditure would promptly receive the sharp and deserved condemnation of stockholders, policy holders and the public generally, are strongly tempted to evade the rendition of fair and honest statements of expenses to this Department."

This energetic censure on the part of the American would justly apply also to the unsatisfactory symptoms which have become frequent on this side of the ocean. Characteristic enough is the prophecy at which this eminent authority arrives, viz.: That a time may come when either the Federal or State Governments may be called upon, in consequence of growing unsolidity of the business, to protect the enormous interests involved in Life Insurance, and either—as they have recommended to do in England—to compete with the private institutions, or even *to monopolize the entire branch of business for the benefit of the State.*

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[*] The present Superintendent is the in every respect distinguished and meritorious Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, a man of the most enlarged knowledge in all branches of the insurance business, and of the greatest energy. His influence has had a preëminent share in this modern organization and legislation.

[*] An act for the incorporation of Life and Health In- [illegible]

[*] The author means what is called here "endowment assurance."

PERSONAL.

Two sisters recently met at the Relay House, near Baltimore, who had not seen each other for forty-eight years, though living only a short distance apart, and frequently exchanging kindly messages. They talked thirty-six hours, and were still talking when last heard from.

RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., Esq., has been chosen the successor to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, to lecture upon the law of nations in the Cambridge Law School during the next academic year.

It is rumored that JUDGE STUART, of the Fourth Virginia Circuit Court, will be impeached for allowing rebel attorneys to practice in the Courts without taking the test oath.

Lieut. JAMES J. WADDELL, late commander of the *Shenandoah*, is said to be residing near Liverpool in a bad state of health. He is threatened with consumption.

ALEXANDER HOLMES, Esq., for many years President of the Old Colony Railroad Company, declines being a candidate for reëlection.

A young M. D. of Atlanta, Ga., is being put through a course of law for failing to cure a case of small-pox, as he had promised.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.—St. John the Baptist's day of the present year was the occasion of a grand convocation of the colored people of the centra portion of Ohio, to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new building—Wilberforce University—located at Tawawa Springs, three miles from Xenia, Greene County, Ohio. The new building is intended to take the place of the edifice burned down a year ago last April. The institution belongs to the African Methodist connection at large, and therefore drew together leading men of color from several distant sections of the country, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, Illinois, and Indiana being represented. The ceremonies were conducted by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Colored Masons of Ohio. Among the articles deposited beneath the stone was an argument for the regularity, legality, and legitimacy of Masonry among the colored men of the United States.—*Chicago Tribune.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

It is Declared to be Constitutional by Justices Lott and Gilbert of the Supreme Court—A Libel on the Judges by the Sunday Mercury—A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of the Proprietors.

Judges LOTT and GILBERT yesterday, in the Second District Supreme Court of Brooklyn, rendered decisions in the cases of KETCHUM and DEVANCENE, sustaining the Excise Law. The defendants were arrested in Brooklyn for selling liquor without license, and were brought before their Honors on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The case was ably argued before them early last week, their decision being reserved until yesterday. When the result was made known in New-York the Excise Commissioners flung their banner to the breeze from the roof of Police Headquarters, where they hold forth. The liquor dealers of New-York and Brooklyn became despondent, for there is little doubt but that the Court of Appeals will sustain this last decision. It is intimated that the New-York Judges who decided adversely to the law would be glad of an opportunity of changing their opinion. The following is the decision of Judge GILBERT:

In re John H. Ketchum—The return to the writ of *habeas corpus* shows that the petitioner is held under a warrant of arrest, issued by the Justice upon the sworn complaint of a policeman; that on the 7th day of July, inst., in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, the petitioner did unlawfully and publicly keep, sell and dispose of a quantity of strong and spirituous liquors, to wit, a glass of gin, at his place of business, No. 12 Fulton-street, contrary to the provisions of the third and eighth sections of the act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, &c., passed April 14, 1866. The discharge of the petitioner is demanded on the ground that the statute in question is unconstitutional and void. First—It is said that the statute does not conform to sec. 16 of art. 3 of the Constitution, which requires the subject of a local bill to be expressed in the title. I think this objection has no basis on fact. (People *vs.* Leoderman, 36 Barb. 177.) Besides, the article is not a local one within the meaning of the Constitution. Second—The counsel for the petitioner admitted, as all must admit, that the prohibition against selling strong or spirituous liquors, &c., in quantities less than five gallons at a time, without a license, is valid; but he contended that the whole statute rested on section three, which contains this prohibition, and that because that section contains other and distinct prohibitions, which the Legislature had not the power to impose, the whole statute is void. I cannot assent to this proposition. It is unsound in logic as well as in law. The third section of the act in question provides that no person shall publicly keep or sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, &c., without a license, and makes every violation of it a misdemeanor. The petitioner is charged with selling a glass of gin without a license. The power of the Legislature to create this offence, and to punish in the mode prescribed, is unquestionable. It was, indeed, said on the argument that the right of disposition of liquor on hand at the time of the passage of the act was absolute, and that the Legislature had no power to impair this right by requiring a license to be taken out as a condition of selling it in quantities less than five gallons. But this proposition was not proved, and it needs no argument to prove that it has no foundation in law. It being understood, then, that the act with which the prisoner is charged is a legal offence and punishable as such, the precise question is whether the circumstances that the Legislature incorporated in the same act, other and distinct provisions, which they had no power to enact, vitiate the whole statute. No authority for this proposition was cited; except the case of Wyneheiner in Barb. N. Y. R. In looking at that case, I find that, so far as it contains any allusion to this subject, it is an authority for the reverse proposition. The rule contended would be repugnant to reason and common sense, and I am satisfied no such rule has been, or ought to be established. Mr. Sedgewick, in his treatise on statutory and constitutional law, says "the principle that a statute is void only so far as its provisions are repugnant to the Constitution; that all provisions may thus be void and thus not affect other provisions of the statute, has been frequently declared." (Sedgewick Const., law 489.) "The principle is now well understood," says the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, "that when a statute has been passed, some part of which is not within the competency of the legislative power, such part thereof shall be adjudged void, whilst all other parts of the act not obnoxious to the same objection will be held valid." (Fisher *vs.* McGee, 1 Gray, 22.) If it be admitted, then, that the Legislature has not the power to prohibit the public keeping or the giving away of liquors, or the selling to minors, &c., or to authorize the necessary enforcement of the law in the manner and by the means provided, it does not follow that it transcended its powers by making the sale of gin by the glass without license an offence punishable according to the ordinary forms of law. The question of the validity of the other provisions of the statute to which allusions have been made is not before me. While I have decided convictions respecting them, I do not for this reason think it proper to express them. The petitioner must be remanded.

Judge LOTT's decision of the Devancene case was as follows:

It appears by the return to the *habeas corpus* in this matter that Devancene is in custody on a complaint, on oath made to a Police Justice of the City of Brooklyn, alleging that he, the said Devancene, did on the 10th day of July, 1866, at the City of Brooklyn, unlawfully sell and dispose of a quantity of strong and spirituous liquors to wit: A glass of applejack whisky contrary to the provisions of the 3d and 48th sections of an act entitled an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, passed April 14, 1866. None of the facts alleged in the return are denied, and it becomes necessary for the proper understanding and consideration of its effect to refer to some of the provisions of the act mentioned in the complaint. The first section of it constitutes and creates the persons who are and from time to time shall be Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health or Board of Excise, in and for the Metropolitan Police District, excepting and excluding the County of Westchester and inclosures, that from and after the passage of this act, they alone shall possess the powers, and perform the duties of Commissioners of Excise within said Metropolitan Police District, except in said County of Westchester. The third section then declares that from and after the 1st day of May, 1866, no person or persons shall, within the Metropolitan Police District, exclusive of the County of Westchester, publicly keep or sell, give away or dispose of, any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, in quantities of less than five gallons at a time, unless as he or they may be licensed pursuant to the provisions of this act, and may be permitted by it; and the fourth section provides that the said Board of Excise, shall, subject to the further provisions hereof, have power to grant licenses to any person or persons of good moral character, and who shall be approved by them, permitting him and them for one year, from the time the same shall be granted, to sell and dispose of at any one named place within the said Metropolitan Police District, exclusive of the County of Westchester, strong and spirituous liquors, wine, ale and beer in quantities not less than five gallons at a time, upon receiving a license fee, to be fixed in their discretion, and which shall not be less than $30 or more than $250. The eighth section prohibits the sale by persons having such licenses on Sunday and also on any day upon which a general or special election or town meeting shall be held within one-quarter of a mile from the place where the same shall be held. The sixteenth section declares that every person who shall violate any of the previous provisions of the said act shall, for each offence, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $30 nor more than $100, or with imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $50 for each offence, recoverable in a civil action in the name of said Board of Excise; and the twentieth section makes it the duty of every magistrate to entertain complaints for a violation of the provisions of this act made by any person under oath. The twenty-third section provides what disposition shall be made of the license fines and penalties, expressly declaring that nothing contained in the act shall divert from the State Inebriate Asylum such proportions of license fees as is now set apart for said institution by existing laws.

The act also contains several provisions prescribing the duty, and regulating the conduct of the persons who may receive licenses under the said act, and in reference to the sale and other disposition of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, and impose upon Sheriffs, Constables, or officers of the Police, the duty of enforcing the said act, and confers upon them certain powers for the execution of that duty which, in the view I have taken of the case, it is unnecessary to refer in detail, and concludes by declaring that all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of said act, are thereby repealed, so far as the same shall apply to the said Metropolitan Police District, except the County of Westchester, and that the said act shall take effect immediately. It appears to have been passed on the 14th day of April, 1866, and had, if valid, taken effect when the act complained of was committed. I have already stated that none of the allegations in the return were denied, and I here add that it was admitted by the counsel of Devancene on the argument that at the time of the sale mentioned in the complaint made against him, he had no license from any excise board whatever, authorizing him to make such sale, but he claimed and insisted that the act referred to therein was unconstitutional and wholly void, and that consequently such sale did not constitute an offence for which he could be taken or detained in custody. I will briefly examine such objections against the validity of the act as appear to be applicable to the case before me. First—It is said that this act is in violation of section 16, article 3, of the Constitution of this State, which provides that no private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. The objection assumes that the act in question is of the character referred to in that section. This assumption is not warranted or authorized by the provisions of the act; it is in no sense a private one, nor is it in my opinion local within the meaning of the Constitution. It is true that it applies in its practical operation to a limited district of the State, but it relates to a subject affecting the general welfare and interest of the whole State, and not of that district only. At the time of its passage the Excise Act of 1857 (chap. 628 of Laws, 1857,) entitled "An act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," which was applicable to the whole State, was in full force; and it is apparent from the provision of the act in question that its general scope and object were to alter the general law in reference to the Board of Excise, and to the other matters in which they are inconsistent. The effect of the change is to regulate a subject of vital interest and importance to the whole community by two acts instead of one, and it is substantially the same in its operation as a single law should be, which declared that the sale of ardent and spirituous liquors in one portion of the State should be regulated in one way by certain regulations, and in the residue in another way by different regulations. If, however, it be conceded that the act is a local one, it is nevertheless valid. It does not embrace more than the one *subject*, which is the regulation of the use of ardent and spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, mentioned in the act, within the Metropolitan Police District, and excluding Westchester. Its different provisions all tend to that end, and the title sufficiently expresses that subject. Although it refers to the whole of the Metropolitan District, and does not except the County of Westchester, that omission is no objection. The District does, in fact, include all the territory to which the act especially relates, and the title also declares in general terms that the act regulates the sale of intoxicating liquors. This is sufficient, and an abstract of all its provisions is not necessary. (See the Sun Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* the Mayor, &c., of New-York, 4 Seldon, p. 242; and Brewster *vs.* The City of Syracuse, 19 N. Y. Rep., p. 117, &c. See also The People *vs.* The Supervisors of Orange, 17, N. Y. Rep., p. 235.) It has been decided that if any subject is embraced in the act which is not expressed in its title, that does not render the act void, it is still valid to the subject that is expressed therein. The Town of Fishkill *vs.* The Fishkill and Beekman Town Plank-road Company, 22 Bab. Rep., 634. The People *vs.* The Same, 27 *Ib.*, p. 445, &c. The People *vs.* McCann, 16 N. Y. Rep. p. 58 &c. Williams *vs.* The People, 24 *Ib.*, p. 405, &c. The People *vs.* Lawrence, 36 Barb., p. 184, &c. Second—It is claimed that the third section of the act divests the owner of his property without due compensation. Such is not the effect of its provisions, so far as relates to the sale of liquors specified therein. It is substantially the same as the old Excise Law, and is merely a regulation of such sale, and it is entirely different from the prohibitory law entitled "An act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," which was declared to be unconstitutional in the cases of Wynehimer *vs.* The People, and The People *vs.* Toynbee, 3 Kiernan, p. 378, &c. It must be deemed as a settled law that it is competent for the Legislature to regulate the sale and disposition of spirituous liquors. That principle was fully recognized by the Court of Appeals in the two cases last cited, and cannot now be questioned. Third—It is insisted that certain provisions of the law regulating the conduct of persons having licenses and giving the power of arrest to public officers, and to close and keep closed any place in which there shall have been any violation of the act, are unconstitutional, and that the entire act is, therefore, void. I do not deem it necessary or proper to consider or express any opinion of these questions. Those provisions are distinct and have no necessary connection with that under which the question is raised by the return in this case. It is well settled that a law invalid in some of its provisions, may nevertheless be valid and enforced as to the residue. The rule on that question is well stated by Judge Sheldon in the case of the People *vs.* Toynbee, 3 Kiernan, p. 441. He there says: The general rule on this subject is, that where a part of a law is in conflict with the Constitution and that part is entirely separable from the residue, so that the other portion of the law can be enforced without any reference to it, there the unconstitutional part only will be condemned, and it was said by the Court in the Commonwealth *vs.* Ketchneys, 5 Gray's report, p. 486, that "The constitutional and unconstitutional provisions may even be contained in the same section, and yet be perfectly distinct and separate, so that the first may stand, though the last fall." The point is not whether they are contained in the same section—for the construction in sections is purely artificial—but whether they are essentially inseparable and connected in substance. The only question raised by return is whether the sale by Devaucene of ardent and spirituous liquors mentioned therein, without a license granted by the Commissioners of the Metropoltan Board of Health, subjected him to arrest and imprisonment upon the complaint made on oath against him. Such sale is in express terms prohibited by the act, and is declared to be an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. The act constitutes this a distinct and separate offence, having no connection with any other, and if the views expressed above are correct, it follows that Devaucene was properly held in custody under such complaint, and that he was not improperly detained or restrained of his liberty, and consequently that he is not entitled to a discharge. He must therefore be remanded, and all further proceedings on the writ be discontinued.

The District-Attorney, Judge MORRIS, then called the attention of the Court to a libellous article published in the *Sunday Mercury* of last Sunday, and said:

"In the course of journalism there never was a more gross, cowardly and malignant assault made upon the Judges of a Court and its officers, and I desire to call the attention of the Court to the matter at this time, with a view of making a motion in reference to it. It does seem to me that it is high time that an example should be made of such scoundrels as publish such infamous libels as the one to which I refer."

The District-Attorney then read the following portion of the article in question:

"In the midst of general rejoicing at the practical overthrow of the law, there comes intelligence of a more serious character. We hear that Judges Gilbert and Lott, of the Supreme Court, now sitting in Brooklyn, have determined to decide the law as constitutional and of binding force, being seconded in this outrageous decision by Samuel D. Morris, District Attorney of Kings County, and lately counsel of the Liquor Dealers' Association of that county. Judge Lott was elected some years since as an unflinching Democrat; Judge Gilbert was always supposed to be a Democrat, but ran with the Republican indorsement last Fall, and defeated the regular Democratic candidate. In this anticipated decision he, no doubt expects to pay off the debt incurred by his Radical indorsement, though against his own judgment of right, and the wishes of nine-tenths of the entire community. How it is that Jasper W. Gilbert has thus become the champion of this bogus law-and-order measure, we cannot say. Is his own private conduct so far above reproach, or his personal morals so unexceptionable, that he can safely do so? Let the wine-cellars and back rooms near the Brooklyn City Hall answer. Let his bosom friend and boon companion and expectant candidate for Governor, Senator Henry C. Murphy, be called as a witness on this question and tell what he knows. And we can also ask, when Mr. Morris changed his mind and joined the great Radical Prohibitory Church? Is he thus obliging to the Police Commissioners for favors extended to him by them in granting a license to the notorious Widow Van Keuren, whose house was reported by the Police as disreputable?"

The District-Attorney continued: I now desire to move in this matter that some proceedings be taken whereby such a scoundrel as would make such an assault in so mean and cowardly a manner upon a female—a lady as respectable as the mother who bore him, and against whose character there is not a blemish—shall be punished, if this Court has any power.

Judge GILBERT said that he would take time to look over the matter. The burden of the article seemed to be that because the Judges were Democrats they should support measures tending to the overthrow of all law. Now he did not understand Democracy in this way. He understood that the principles of Democracy were entirely different, and that no man could be a good Democrat unless he was a law-abiding citizen. I will deliberate on the matter, however.

The District-Attorney said he had already had warrants issued for the arrest of the editors of the paper, and an officer has been sent after them.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY AGAIN.

A Pawnbroker Implicated—He is Held to Bail in the Sum of $10,000 to Answer the Charge of Stealing War Loan Bonds.

It will be remembered that on the 7th of March last, Mr. RUFUS L. LORD, a broker, at No. 38 Exchange-place, was robbed of over $1,700,000 in Government and Railroad bonds and other securities. Some weeks since he appeared before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Court, and preferred charges against DENNIS G. FERGUSON and JOHN LYNCH, the former being a clerk in the employ of the latter, who is a pawnbroker, at No. 78 Grand-street. In his affidavit Mr. LORD charged them with the theft of the bonds. The grounds for this charge were that in May last FERGUSON was arrested by Detective KELSO, at the office of the American Express Co., while he was about to forward a $5,000 7.30 treasury note to a Mr. CLAPP, at Detroit, the bond being identified by Mr. LORD as one of those stolen from him. While the police were in search of LYNCH, Mr. CLAPP, of Detroit, appeared before Justice DOWLING and stated that he had purchased from LYNCH two $5,000 7.30 Bonds, and had ordered the third, which he never received, and it is supposed that it was the one found in possession of FERGUSON. The bonds received by CLAPP are supposed to belong to Mr. LORD. During the past week Capt. YOUNG, of the Detective Squad, and Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested LYNCH, and he was yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING to answer the charge preferred against him.

What renders the case still more complex is the fact that Mr. CLAPP made an affidavit, stating that he had purchased several Michigan War Loan Bonds from LYNCH, and these latter have proved to be the proceeds of a burglary committed in Poughkeepsie at the residence of a Mr. LAWRENCE. How these war bonds came into LYNCH's possession does not appear.

The following is the first affidavit alluded to:

Samuel H. Clapp, of Detroit, Mich., being duly sworn, deposes and says that in the month of November, 1865, and January, 1866, deponent had business transactions with John Lynch in buying securities; that on the 9th of April last deponent went to said John Lynch's place of business, No. 78 Grand-street; while there, Mrs. Lynch, the wife of said John Lynch, asked deponent to buy from her $5,000 7.30 Treasury notes; that deponent went with her into her business room, and there agreed to buy the same from her for the sum of $3,800; that as deponent was going out of the place, he met the said John Lynch, who remarked to deponent "that he was going to bring that fowl," calling it by the name of "watch," and wanted deponent to hand him two thousand dollars, and he would give deponent four per cent. per month, for the use of the same; that deponent went away, obtained some money, returned and purchased the said bond from Mrs. Lynch, and giving her the sum of three thousand eight hundred dollars; that when deponent had paid her she said that she had another bond of the same denomination to sell, and wanted deponent to buy it; that deponent said he would if she would send it by express, which sale was agreed to; that deponent then went West to Detroit, taking the bond which he had bought with him, which bond was numbered 3,804, to the best of his knowledge; that as soon as deponent had received money enough by the sale of the bond which he had bought he telegraphed to send him another "watch," meaning another bond; and that Mrs. Lynch agreed to send, and sent a draft to Mr. Lynch for the same; that in 3 or 4 days deponent received by express from Mrs. Lynch a $5,000 7-30 bond; numbered 2,104; that deponent ordered from Mrs. Lynch another $5,000 7-30 bond, which he never received.

Mr. CLAPP also stated in an affidavit that in the month of January last he bought from JOHN LYNCH, at his place of business, No. 78 Grand-street, ten $1,000 Michigan War Loan Bonds, and that a short time after he purchased from said LYNCH four $500 Michigan War Loan Bonds, Nos. 247, 248, 249 and 250.

On being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, LYNCH was required to procure bail in the sum of $10,000 on each complaint, to await an examination to take place on Wednesday. The prisoner is 40 years of age, and a native of England. He said he was not guilty. FERGUSON is already out on bail.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Street-cleaning Contractors to the President of the Health Board.

On the 9th inst., Mr. SCHULTZ, as President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, addressed a letter to Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, the nominal owners of the contract for (not) cleaning the streets of the City, informing them that their work had not been done to his liking, and intimating that if they could make no improvement, he would strive to break their contract; and as a rider to Mr. SCHULTZ's letter, the Board of Health instructed its counsel to inquire as to the possibility of nullifying not only the contract for cleaning the streets, but that for removing offal from the City also. This vigorous action on the part of the Board of Health, and the additional circumstance of President SCHULTZ having something to do with signing warrants for the payment of Messrs. B., D. V. & K. for keeping the City excessively nasty, spurred the gentleman up to the writing point, and the result is the following elaborate yet eminently readable letter:

To Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: Your communication of the 9th inst. reached us late on the afternoon of the 10th.

As to the complaints which in the first clause of your letter you say came to your office from your own inspetors and from citizens, we have only to answer, that we long since, in writing, requested you at once to inform us of any matter of complaint which might arise, and that we would promptly, if in our power and in the line of our duty, remedy or remove the cause of complaint.

Pursuant to this request you have, since the 20th day of March last, on nine occasions only, communicated any complaint to us, in respect to the first class of omissions mentioned in your letter. We at once, in every case, respectfully attended to these complaints, and removed the cause where any existed. We must, however, remind you that these nine complaints were communicated to us in no case immediately, in several of them many days after they were made, and in one case twenty days after it was made. Complaints as to other matters have been communicated to us, in some cases thirty days after the occurrence of the matter of complaint. In every case we have at once, on receipt of the complaint, made inquiry, and, where we could, removed or remedied the cause, if found to exist. In most cases the matter complained of had been already seen to and corrected by ourselves. We leave to you the task of explaining why, in matters affecting the public health, these complaints should have been so tardily reported to us for remedy. Why, when complaints are before you, do you withhold them from us for two, five, twenty, and even thirty days?

Would not the energy displayed in accusing us be more worthily engaged in transmitting to us the complaints of citizens and enabling us thus, as we have ever been ready to do, to remove all cause of complaint, and do our utmost in the line of our duty to preserve the public health?

Your allusions to "frequent personal interviews of late" we do not understand. No such interviews have been had with us, and there was no "delinquency" of ours to discuss with others. We have at all times faithfully done our full duty under our contract. You suggest that the Board of Health may give attention to this matter, if we do not. We trust they will, among other things, enforce their code of Health Ordinances, and thus coöperate with us in preserving the cleanliness of the City.

You specify in your letter, as the first class of our omissions, our neglect to regularly empty the stationary garbage boxes every twenty-four hours, and the leakage and overrunning of offensive matter from them, &c.

It is true that in many places the Board of Health has permitted these stationary garbage boxes, and in some cases allow the tenants using them to cast into them the filth, urine and excrement which should be deposited in the privy or cesspool.

Your Code of Health Ordinances, dated April 20, 1866, and signed by yourself, expressly by the 68th section prohibits these stationary garbage boxes. You there ordain that—

"No such box, barrel or tub shall remain on any sidewalk, or in any public place, longer than may be needful for the removal of the contents thereof."

The same code by the 70th section provides that the garbage, ashes, &c., may be delivered directly to the cartmen; but it is expressly provided—

"That such garbage or rubbish be not highly filthy or offensive, and in the latter case the same shall not be so delivered or received during the period from sunrise any day till 10 o'clock of the evening of the same day, without a permit from this Board or one of its Inspectors or Officers."

We respectfully suggest, therefore, that the Board of Health enforce its own code, and that, instead of censuring and charging on us the "most filthy" condition of garbage boxes, which it has prohibited, it remove those boxes and punish the persons guilty of the violation of its decrees, and that instead of censuring us for not removing most offensive matter, which it has prohibited us from *receiving*, it issue the permits, and see to the proper removal of this matter, as provided by the 70th section of its code.

Notwithstanding the discouragements we have met with in the neglect of your Board to aid us in these respects, we have caused all garbage boxes to be cleaned at least once every 24 hours, and in many cases two or three times a day. But owing to your utter neglect to enforce the provisions of the 68th section of the Health Code, which requires the rubbish, garbage and ashes to be brought out before 9 o'clock in the morning, or retained in the building till the proper carts come to take it away, we find that after our men have thoroughly cleaned these prohibited stationary garbage boxes, there is frequently without hindrance by your Inspectors deposited in them, by the numerous tenants who use them, other garbage, rubbish, ashes, excrement and filth, compelling us again to clean them. Is it too much to ask that, vested as you are with such large powers, you exercise your authority upon the defiers of your ordinances, and direct the vigilance of your Inspectors to the punishment of these offenders?

As to the second class of omissions of which your letter makes complaints, viz.: "Irregularity in passing through the streets daily and giving notice by the ringing of a bell."

You have certainly made this statement unadvisedly. Our carts do at least once each day and sometimes oftener pass through each street. A bell is provided for every ash-cart, and we long since gave strict orders to all superintendents and foremen to immediately discharge any ashman who neglects to ring his bell. On every occasion of this offence we have discharged the guilty person and we continue to and will strictly enforce the rule. We only ask from you an authentic instance of this omission and we will at once discharge the offender. We cannot, however, fail to observe that this, like the other charges of your letter, is couched in prudent generalities.

As to the third class of omissions (?) of which you say complaint is made, is the improper removal, in insufficient wagons, by our agents authorized or unauthorized who enter dwellings?

A few words will fully answer this. In the fulfillment of our contract, it is no part of our duty to enter dwellings; the most cursory examination will enable you to see that; and on the 15th June our employes were forbidden, by resolution of the Street Cleaning Commission, to take any compensation for the removal of any sweepings, ashes, garbage or rubbish.

But your charge is in itself entirely groundless. We have no agents authorized or unauthorized who collect garbage by entering dwellings. We presume you refer to certain persons, who, at the request of private citizens and under agreement with them, remove garbage from their houses at such time as is to them most satisfactory. With these persons we have nothing whatever to do, and they are in no way under our control. We have not asked, and do not desire or expect any "toleration" for our agents if they transgress the law. But if these contractors for private citizens do transgress, why don't you stop them; they are unauthorized by us, how can we interfere with them? It is a new idea that we are responsible for what you call unauthorized agents, and you know we do not use wagons, and you have no right to find fault with us for the acts of unauthorized persons.

You next refer to our using unsuitable conveyances for garbage; we presume we must interpret this charge in the light of your declaration in the Commissioners' meeting of the 12th, in which you desired the ash and garbage carts and the horses to be *good-looking*. We quote and leave your suggestions, with this remark only, that in no place in the country are better horses or carts than we use, employed for like work. The carts are tight and good- though not elegantly painted, and our horses are better than ever before employed for the purpose. Many of our horses are worth from $175 to $300 apiece.

As to your statement of complaints by residents of Harlem, how is it that you have not transmitted them to us for remedy? or, have these complaints shared the fate of those you sent to us thirty days after date?

A judicious generality again marks this part of your letter. Could you not have said where the "one place" was from which those ten loads of garbage and rubbish were removed? Was it not from some back yard, or sunken lot, in which, by the negligence of your inspectors it had been allowed to accumulate, and where you well know it was neither our right nor duty to enter? Certainly it was not in the public streets which we are required to clean.

As to your question respecting garbage from factories and stores, and such as may be thrown upon the docks, &c., there is no excuse for misapprehending our position. We have repeatedly stated it to you, but will here do so again.

The Street-Cleaning Commission, in June, expressly declared that it was no part of our duty to remove ashes from factories, or brick, mortar, earth or *debris* from repairs, or earth or stone from excavations, but that these should be removed by citizens at their own expense. So, where there are fruit-preserving establishments and the like, we do not understand it to be claimed that the waste and refuse of their business should be removed by us, but that the parties engaged in these businesses must remove their own waste, such as decayed pineapples and the like, at their own expense. Dealers in potatoes, onions, &c., at times hold them until spoiled, and cargoes of decayed fruit and vegetables at times arrive at the dock. We have never understood it to be claimed that the removal of dealers' spoiled goods or shiploads of rotten merchandise was any part of our duty, and we must regard your implication as alike unfair and unwarranted.

Let us again call your attention to a few of your own health ordinances. Section 75 provides that no butcher's offal or garbage, or any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable business, shall be thrown in the streets.

By the 117th and 118th sections you expressly require all shells and refuse matter from oyster houses, &c., and all ashes, cinders, rubbish, dirt and refuse from any blacksmith shop, forge, foundry, manufactory and premises where any business is done, to be removed by the owners or managers.

We take this occasion to renew our assurance that we will, as heretofore, in faithfully performing our contract, do our utmost to maintain the cleanliness to which we have now brought the City, which we are glad to believe has never been equaled and certainly never excelled. Yours respectfully,

BROWN, DE VOE & KNAPP,
Street Cleaning Contractors.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1866.

A GERMAN HOSPITAL.

A New Institution—Work Commenced—Description of the Building.

Sometime since some of our most prominent German citizens originated the idea of establishing a German hospital. The idea met with favor among their countrymen here, and a society, having Ex-Mayor GUNTHER for its President was organized. This company was subsequently incorporated by the Legislature, and steps were at once taken to secure a proper site for the proper buildings. The vacant lots bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues and Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets were finally obtained, and recently the work was commenced. Workmen are at present engaged in digging and blasting for the foundation, and during the present week the masons will commence upon the foundation walls. The designs for the building have been prepared by CARL PFEIFFER, an architect, under whose direction the edifice is to be erected. The hospital is to be quite extensive, and will be found to be quite an ornament to that portion of the City. It will be surmountep by an immense dome on the main building, and spires on the lesser ones. It will cost $500,000 which sum has been subscribed by the German Societies of the City and by private individuals. The erection of the hospital is to be superintended by EMIL LAUER, CHARLES KOEBLER and Dr. KRACKOWITZER, who have been appointed a Building Committee.

The present project is to build two pavilions, an administrative building and also a building for a laundry and engine and boiler room. Each pavilion is to be 167 feet long, 52 feet wide at the ends, and 30 feet wide in the centre, where the wards are to be located. The administrative building is to be 60 by 80 feet, and the laundry building 42 by 60 feet. The pavilions are to have a cellar, basement, first and second stories and attic. The principal wards in the first and second stories will be 106 feet long, 27 feet wide and 16 feet high. They will accommodate 32 patients each, allowing 1,431 cubic feet to each patient. At one end of the pavilions and adjoining the wards are the physicians' and nurses' rooms, convalescent and dining halls, pantry, scullery, linen rooms, hoistway, dumb-waiters, and a stairway six feet wide, with a platform at half the height of the story. At the opposite end of the pavilions are to be the baths, lavatories and water-closets, separated from the wards by a lobby. The wards are to be heated by hot air, the air passing over coils of steam-pipes arranged in chambers in the cellar. The cold air is to be conducted to these chambers from a large airshaft outside the building, which shaft will receive its supply thirty feet above the surface of the ground. The basement will be devoted to accident and ophthalmic wards, examining and store rooms, closets, &c. The attic is to be appropriated to private wards, attendants' rooms, also to tank and ventilating chambers. Each pavilion is to have a surgical operating ward. The administrative building is to contain, in the basement, the principal kitchen, apothecary's room and laboratory, servants' dining-hall and store-rooms. In the first story will be the Superintendent's offices, his private apartments, public reception rooms, library, &c. In the second story is to be a chapel, private wards and bedrooms. The upper story will contain the operating theatre and servants' bedrooms. The buildings are to be constructed with hollow brick walls, with stone trimmings to the doors and windows. The walls and ceilings in the wards are to be painted with oil; the floors will be laid with Georgia pine or oak, and waxed; the floors of the bath and water-closet rooms are to be tiled. The buildings are to be connected by corridors, which will be enclosed in the basement, and there is to be an open colonade in the first story, with a balustrade on the roof, so as to afford communication in the basement and first and second stories with all the buildings. In the basement of the corridor will be a tramway or track, like a railroad, for trucks to convey food, clothing and fuel from one building to another, where it can be conveyed to all stories by means of lifts or dumb waiters. The dead-house will be a separate building on the ground, fronting Lexington-avenue. It will contain a dead-chamber, an examination room and watchman's room; also an observation ward for contagious or doubtful diseases.

It is thought that the building can be completed in about one year.

THE HEALTH BULLETIN.

Official and Unofficial Reports of Cholera in this City.

The bulletin in the Sanitary Superintendent's office, yesterday, recorded two authenticated cases of cholera at No. 7 Jersey-street, the patients being JAS. KIERNAN, aged 9 years, and JANE KIERNAN, aged 15. The children were taken ill early yesterday morning, with symptoms of cholera, and at about 10 o'clock they were in collapse. They were visited by a Sanitary Inspector, and at last accounts there were hopes of their recovery. Dr. PAYNE went at noon to see Mrs. WOLFE, of Sixty-sixth-street and First-avenue, and Mrs. MCCONNELL, of Sixty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, both of whom were reported to be down with cholera. Late yesterday afternoon no further tidings had been received from these patients.

Among yesterday's unofficial cholera reports were the following: A man at No. 133 Mulberry-street. SAMUEL C. RUSCHU, at No. 205 Henry-street; died yesterday morning. JANE KIRWAN, at No. 216 Elizabeth-street, (lodging-house, basement,) officially reported ill of cholera on Sunday night; died yesterday morning. THOMAS BYRNES, taken ill at No. 13 Oak-street; attended by Dr. ANDERSON, but no report received at a late hour yesterday afternoon.

In all cases where the sanitary inspectors were called such relief as could be afforded was tendered at once, and the premises were cleansed and thoroughly disinfected, as usual. In the Elizabeth-street case the inspector not only cleansed and disinfected the basement where the victim died, but ordered the tenants to vacate the place, and they obeyed. The Sanitary Inspector has an avalanche of reports, daily, of supposed cholera; but investigation seldom fails to show that a report of acute diarrhœa or cholera morbus has been expanded until everybody in the neighborhood is quite sure that cholera of the Asiatic type is raging thereabouts. The cases of genuine Asiatic cholera have been, thus far, very few and far between.

The Weather.

For ten years past New-York has not suffered such extreme heat as during the last few weeks. Yesterday, at noon, on Broadway, the thermometer indicated 96½ and 97 degrees. In the TIMES office, at 3 P. M., the mercury was up to 100 degrees, and so continued till 5 P. M., when it fell to 96, and later to 90.

The sufferings of those who were compelled to expose themselves to the direct rays of the sun were extreme. Masons and others employed on new buildings had to quit work about noon, the thermometer exposed to the sun showing a temperature of 130 degrees. Numbers of car, omnibus and dray horses gave out—completely prostrated by the excessive heat. The sky was cloudless, and the sun had full power, sidewalks and walls reflecting its rays with redoubled fervor. Cases of sun-stroke were numerous. Those who were not compelled to brave old Sol wisely kept at home, and those who were obliged to "walk i' the sun," resorted to umbrellas, fans and Panamas. The sodawater-trade was very brisk indeed, the amount sold being quite sufficient to float a small ship.

The present "heated term" commenced on Sunday morning, and we may, therefore, reasonably expect that to-day there will be a change. The late Mr. MERRIAM, of Brooklyn Heights, thought these changes in the atmospheric temperature were caused by earthquakes. Though earthquakes are decidedly unpleasant phenomena, we are not quite sure that we shouldn't prefer one to a continuance of the present condition of things.

The accompanying statement shows the average range of the thermometer for fifteen days in July for five years:

	7 A. M.	P. M.
1862	68.53	79.0
1863	70.02	75.0
1864	69.20	79.0
1865	69.13	76.5
Aggregate for 4 years	276.88	309.6
Average for 4 years	69.22	77.6
1866	73.50	84.1
Greater in 1866	4.28	6.4

THE PORTLAND SUFFERER.

Another Meeting of the Relief Committee—The Total Amount Collected $105,343 14.

The Relief Committee held another session yesterday, Mr. GEORGE F. NOYES presiding.

The Secretary read the following list of subscriptions received since last report:

Thos. H. Maghee & Co.	$100	Lawson Bros	$
John David Wolfe	250	Morewood & Co.	5
Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton	50	A. W. Morgan & Co.	2
McKillop, Sprague & Co	25	John & Hugh Auchincloss	10
Cooper, Hewitt & Co.	100	Slote & Janes	2
A. M. Cozzens	100	J. N. Perkins & Co.	5
Bunker Bros	100	James D. Fish	5
Robbins, Jacoby & Co.	100	Jas. K. Place & Co. (additional)	5
D. Brown & Sons	50	Smith & Rand Powder Company	10
Clark & Stebbins	50	Spotts & Hawk (St Nicholas Hotel)	10
Hewitt, Scofield & Co.	50	Josiah Macy's Sons	2
F. W. & J. W. Lockwood	25	Pardee, Bates & Co.	10
Livingston Roe	25	Albert Clark (Brevoort House)	10
I. Goldsmith	50	From Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor, balance of funds collected by him and already acknowledged through the newspapers	8
Thos. I. Owen	100		
McKim Bros. & Co.	100		
George Ellis	50		
Fuller, Lord & Co.	150		
W. B. Hunter & Co.	100		
Walsh, Coulter & Co.	100		
John Dwight & Co.	100		
Halsted, Haines & Co.	100		
William Gale, Jr.	25		
T. R. Butler	100		

Previously acknowledged $58,206 2
Total $62,041 2

On motion of Col. SHEPARD, it was resolved that contributors of clothing, provisions and other articles sent through the Adams Express and H. B. CROMWELL & Co. to the Portland sufferers be requested to report the same to this Committee, with a list of the articles, their estimated value, and the names of the donors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Contributions received by Mayor HOFFMAN yesterday:

Previously acknowledged	$2,295 8
Sympathy	15 0
Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer, New-York *Staats Zeitung*	100 0
	$2,410 8

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

At the 10:30 o'clock service, on Sunday, in the Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn, Rev. WM. KEEGAN, pastor, stated that the subscriptoin books which had been opened in that church on the previous Sunday, for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire in Portland, would continue open during the week, and he hoped that each member of his congregation who had not already subscribed would now do so.

Next Sunday a collection will be taken up in all the Roman Catholic churches in this City for the relief of the Bishop of Portland, who lost so much by the late fire there.

On Sunday, 29th, collections for a similar purpose will be taken up in all the Roman Catholic churches in Brooklyn.

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Citizens' General Committee	$62,041 2
Produce Exchange	6,036 0
Board of Brokers	3,000 0
Open Board of Brokers	3,000 0
Gold Exchange	3,000 0
Watch and Jewelry trade	2,605 0
Petroleum Board	1,000 00
Through the Mayor's office	2,410 8
Through Messrs. Saxton & Raymond	5,600 0
Archbishop McCloskey and the Catholic clergy, (estimated)	2,500 00
Scotch Thistle Association	150 0
Total contributions in New-York	$91,343 14
Add Brooklyn subscriptions (about)	14,000 0
Grand total	$105,343 14

BILLIARDS.

Meeting of the State and Provincial Champions at the Metropolitan Hotel Yesterday—Annual Tournament Decided Upon.

The various State and provincial champions met, either in person or by proxy, at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday afternoon. The call for the gathering was then read, and the objects expected to be attained were explained, when, on motion, GERSHOM B. HUBBELL, Champion of Connecticut, was called to the chair, and DANIEL E. GAVIT, of New-York, appointed Secretary.

After some desultory conversation the following resolutions were offered, and after being discussed, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby form an organization, to be known as the Association of the State and Provincial Billiard Champions of America. The object of said Association is to hold annual tournaments, at which by his skill will be designated, the champion of the champions for the current year. The parties entitled to contest in these encounters are only State and Provincial champions, then in actual possession of the emblem of such championship, and persons who still hold a State or Provincial cue, with the honorary title of ex-champion.

Resolved, That the first annual or Tournament of 1866 be held in New-York City during the month of September next.

Resolved, That it be played in accordance with the rules established by the American Billiard Congress of 1863.

Resolved, That a Committee of Engagements and Reception be appointed by the Chair, said Committee to consist of three persons; and further, that there be selected by ballot one to act as manager and general conductor of the Tournament.

Resolved, That all the details of arranging for the tournament be placed in the hands of this Committee and the said Manager, with power to act.

Resolved, That the prizes in the first tournament be four in number: first, to the winner of the greatest number of games, with the title of "Champion of the Champions of 1866;" second, to the winner of the next greater number of games; third, to the person making the best general average; fourth, to the person making the highest run; but in no case can two prizes be awarded to the same individual.

It was then unanimously agreed that the Chairman be also Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, he appointing Champion DANIELS, of Massachusetts, and Champion FOLEY, of Illinois, his colleagues on the Committee.

A ballot was then held, which resulted in the unanimous choice of D. G. GAVIT, of New-York, as Manager.

The meeting, after adopting some minor details, adjourned.

This movement seems to be exciting great interest throughout the whole country, as has been evinced by the call being published in nearly every State in the Union.

Again, the prizes will be of considerable value: first, a golden cue, valued at $500, with the title of the champion of the champions; second, an elegant standard American billiard-table, valued at $800; third, a set of emblematical silver plate, valued at $500; fourth, an emblematically-designed gold watch and chain, valued at $350.

Among those present at the meeting we observed Messrs. MICHAEL PHELAN, JOHN MCDEVITT, HUGH W. COLLENDER and others who take an interest in the success of the noble game.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

The Abattoir-place Fat-Melting Nuisance Indorsed by Judge Brady.

After repeated "general orders," "orders verified," "final orders," hearings, experiments, renewed orders, entreaties, kicks, caresses and appeals, Attorney BLISS, of the Board of Health, recently ordered Messrs. WEIL & SON, of No. 37 Abattoir-place, to discontinue the business of fat-melting in Thirty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, their business, as there conducted, having been duly declared detrimental to public health. Yesterday the Messrs. WEIL & SON made return to the "final order" of the Health Board, which we print below, omitting only the Board's "order" and the numerous affidavits attached:

Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York.—HENRY WEIL and FELIX WEIL, composing the firm of WEIL & SON, plaintiffs, against JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, WILLARD PARKER, JOHN C. STONE, JAMES M. CRANE, JOHN SWINBURNE, THOMAS C. ACTON, JOHN G. BERGEN, BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE and JOSEPH T. BOSWORTH, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

The complaint of the above-named plaintiffs show:

First—That for more than two years last past the plaintiffs, under their firm name of WEIL & SON, have been engaged in the business of fat-boiling at No. 37 Abattoir-place, in Thirty-ninth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, in the City of New-York.

Second—That for the purpose of said business they have leased said premises and fitted them up with apparatus necessary for fat-boiling, at an expense of $1,800 and upward, and that during the whole period mentioned, and at present, they are carrying on said business at a considerable profit to themselves, and that the same is what they have to rely upon for the support of themselves and their families.

Third—That on the 11th day of July, 1866, they were served by the defendants with a notice, of which a copy is hereunto annexed, and that the defendants claim and insist under the first clause of section 14 of the Metropolitan Health Law, chapter 74 of the Laws of 1866, and under said notice that they have a right to, and they threaten immediately to close up the said place of business of the defendants, and to compel them to discontinue their said business.

Fourth—That if the defendants execute their said threat, its execution must and will occasion great and irreparable injury to the plaintiffs, and must and will entirely deprive them of the use of said buildings, and of the machinery therein, and of the profits of said business upon which they depend for their livelihood.

Fifth—That the defendants constitute the Metropolitan Board of Health, appointed under the Metropolitan Health Law, Chapter 74 of the Laws of this State, 1866 and transact their general business, and keep an office for the transaction of their business in the City of New-York.

Sixth—That the said premises of the plaintiffs have never been, while occupied by them, and are not now in fact, in a condition, or in effect dangerous to life or health, and have never been, and are not now a public nuisance, or a nuisance in any respect, or dangerous to life and health; that on the contrary, said business is carried on by the plaintiffs in their said premises, in the best manner in which the business of fat-boiling can be carried on, and that as so carried on, is not at all injurious to public health and is not a nuisance.

Seventh—That these defendants have made and served said notice and order on the plaintiffs without giving them any opportunity to be heard in advance, or to be heard at all on the question of the propriety of suppressing their said business.

Eighth—The plaintiffs are advised and believe that said law under color of which the defendants claim the right to suppress the business of the plaintiffs as aforesaid, gives them no such authority to do so in the manner in which they are proceeding, and that if in terms it does, it is unconstitutional and void inasmuch as it deprives the plaintiffs in its operation, of the use and enjoyment of their property aforesaid, without due process, and without any process of law.

Wherefore the plaintiffs demand judgment, that the defendants, the Metropolitan Board of Health, be perpetually enjoined from interfering in any way with the business of the plaintiffs aforesaid, by reason of their said alleged authority and order, and that the plaintiffs may have such further and other judgment as may be just.

The following is the order of the Court upon the above complaint:

On the summons and complaint duly verified with schedule annexed, and the annexed affidavit of one of the plaintiffs, I do order and direct the defendants above-named, and each and every one of them, and each and every person subject to the order and control of the said defendants or either of them do absolutely refrain and desist from interfering in any way with the plaintiffs or their business carried on at No. 37 Abattoir-place, in the City of New-York, under or by virtue of any cause stated in an "opinion, declaration and order, made by the defendants on the 6th of July, 1866," of which a copy is hereunto annexed, until the further order of the Court, and let the defendants show cause before me at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, at the Chambers of this Court, on the 17th day of July, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., why this order should not be made permanent. JOHN R. BRADY, J. C. P.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND MAYHEM.

JAMES CUSICK, of No. 427 East Sixteenth-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning, and made oath that he had been violently assaulted and beaten by DANIEL MAHON; stating, in addition, that he and MAHON had been together on the evening of Sunday, and that the accused seized him around the body and dashed him to the ground, and that he then and there fell upon complainant and seized his nose between his teeth and tried to bite it off, but that CUSICK's struggling prevented him doing so, but that MAHON did finally succeed in biting a large portion of deponent's nose off, and otherwise assaulted and beat him. Officer MICHAEL FANNING, of the Eighteenth Precinct, testified that he had arrested the accused, and he was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, bail being refused by the magistrates. MAHON is 29 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He made no defence in answer to the charge preferred against him.

FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

TERESA BRADY, who is employed at Clinton Market, and residing at No. 464 Washington-street, entered a complaint against ELIZA WILSON, charging her with having attemped to pick her pocket of $98 in national currency and United States Treasury notes during Saturday afternoon. In her affidavit the complainant stated that ELIZA came to her on the day mentioned, and pretended that she wished to make some purchases; but complainant noticed that the accused was watching her movements very closely and kept standing near her. As TERESA was turning to get at the money drawer she felt ELIZA push against her, and she immediately put her hands over her pocket, and found that the accused had one of her hands in the said pocket, where were deposited the $98. The complainant at once seized hold of the thief's hand, as it was imprisoned in the pocket, and continued to keep hold of her, despite the frantic efforts of the woman to escape. The struggle lasted a few minutes, during which time ELIZA had dragged her accuser out of Clinton Market, when a crowd collected, and Officer JONES, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, came up and arrested her. WILSON was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, and committed for trial without bail. She is 31 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides in Elizabeth-street. She pleaded not guilty to the charge. The prisoner has but recently emerged from the Penitentiary, where she was committed on a conviction of shoplifting.

THEFT OF COATS.

JOHN BEST, of No. 191½ Greene-street, caused the arrest of CASPAR CIRUS, by Officer BROWNING, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of having, on the 5th inst., stolen from complainant's trunk a black cloth coat valued at $35. The coat was not missed until last Sunday, when Mr. BEST found a pawn ticket for the same on M. BRUCKHEIMER, No. 110 Greene-street, in a book owned by the prisoner. On being arrested the accused voluntarily admitted his guilt. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. CYRUS is a native of Germany, and 29 years of age.

HERMAN LEHMAN, of No. 471 Broome-street, charged PETER DUSENBERRY with having on Sunday, stolen from him three woollen coats of the aggregate value of $60, basing his complaint on the ground that the missing coats were found in the possession of the accused. Peter was arrested by officer WESTERMAN, of the Eighth Precinct, and he was committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail. DUSENBERRY is a native of this city, 19 years of age, and resides at No. 156 Greenwich-street. He pleaded not guilty.

BURGLARY IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

Officer EPHRAIM B. DEMOREST, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, appeared in Court yesterday and testified that as he was on duty in West Thirty-sixth-street, on Saturday evening, he was informed by RAPHAEL PLOCK that two men were in the dwelling-house No. 252 West Thirty-sixth-street, the occupants of which were absent; that he thereupon called officers MCDONALD, OSBORNE and MCDONOUGH to his assistance, and the four then surrounded the premises, and Officer DEMOREST went into the adjoining house and gained an entrance into No. 252 by way of the roof. On going down stairs the officer saw two men in the front of the second floor, whom he arrested, the men giving their names as CHARLES BAKER and WILLIAM DUNMORE. After searching the house the officers discovered a valise near the dining-room door, which was full of clothing, and there were several other articles scattered about the staircases and landings. The prisoners were committed for examination. Both BAKER and DUNMORE were recognized in Court as old offenders.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

Officer MOSES JACKSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, stated that he had arrested PATRICK PHELAN and THOMAS RILEY on Sunday, whom he found loitering in a lumber yard in Twenty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, and acting in a suspicious manner. They had been seen in possession of a valise, which they had concealed somewhere in said yard, and the officer desired that the prisoners should be held in custody a sufficient time to enable him to procure said property and find the owners of the same. His request was granted, and the accused were temporarily committed.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling and Alderman McBrien.

ANOTHER BATCH OF EMIGRANT-RUNNERS ARRESTED.

On Sunday afternoon, Sergt. FITZGERALD, of the Harbor Police, assisted by Officers SHAW and DOYLE, arrested William Brown, John McDevin, Lawrence D. Robinson, Edward Blake, James Watson, John Welsh, John Dunn, Michael McDermott, Thomas Miller, John Devine, Patrick Courtney, Wm. H. Cline, Robert Marsh, Solomon Preston, Joseph Burgoyne and Hammond Cook, on a charge of having attempted to board the steamship *Iowa*, lying off the Battery, in the North River, in direct violation of recent laws passed by the State Legislature. On being brought into Court yesterday, the accused were required to give bail in the sum of $300 each to answer the charge.

YOUTHFUL PICKPOCKETS.

Officer STAGG, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested JOHN GILBERT and PATRICK SULLIVAN yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a silver watch, valued at $25, from the pocket of EDWARD MCGUIRE, of No. 211 Hester-street. Having been detected in the act, the prisoners, who are both quite young, were committed for trial in default of bail.

ARREST OF A DEAD RABBIT.

On Sunday afternoon PETER GILLEN, JOHN SEXTON and NICHOLAS ORAM entered the lager beer saloon of WM. WAGNER, at No. 267 William-street. After calling for refreshments they commenced quarreling with the proprietor, and GILLEN beat him terribly about the head and breast with a huge paving-stone. Officer DAVIS of the Sixth Ward Police heard the disturbance, and arrested all three of the men. When arraigned before the Court yesterday, GILLEN was committed for trial, and his companions sent to the Island for disorderly conduct. GILLEN is well-known in the Sixth Ward, as a determined ruffian and a member of the old Dead Rabbit Club. He was convicted in 1850 of manslaughter in killing CHARLES FOSTER with a knife on the corner of Park and Mulberry streets, serving a term of years at Sing Sing in pursuance of his sentence.

THEFT OF WATCHES.

Officer WELSH, of the Third Precinct, arrested WILLIAM O'DONNELL, 14 years of age, on a charge of having stolen two gold watches and a silver one, valued in the aggregate at $125, from JAMES O'DONNELL, his father, residing in Baxter-street. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and he was remanded for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

THE KNIFE.

At an early hour yesterday morning ROBERT HARGUST, of No. 193 Division-street, quarreled with HERMAN HERBERG and CHRISTIAN P. SMITH, all residing at the above number, when a desperate encounter took place between the trio, during which HERBERG was severely stabbed about the head and face by some sharp weapon in the hands of SMITH. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and his assailant arrested by Officer CORWIN, of the Seventh Precinct. On being brought before the Court the prisoner was committed to await the result of HERBERG's injuries. SMITH is a barber, 35 years of age, and a native of Germany.

THEFT OF A WALLET.

Some time during Sunday night DENNIS O'MAHONY and JOHN REARDON went into the saloon of BERNARD CAROLIN, at No. 52 Gouverneur-street, and asked for some gin. While CAROLIN was in the back room for the purpose of procuring the liquor it is claimed that one of the men stole a wallet containing $98, which was in the money drawer. O'MAHONY was subsequently arrested by Officer CHANDLER, of the Seventh Precinct. REARDON says he saw his companion have in his hand a wallet similar to the one stolen. Yesterday Justice SHANDLEY committed the accused for trial.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly

ASSAULTING A LIQUOR-DEALER.

About 10 o'clock on Sunday night, five men went to the liquor store and grocery of JAMES CLARK, at No. 626 Eleventh-avenue, and finding it closed, rapped loudly for admittance. CLARK opened the door and gave them drinks, after which he was about giving them some segars, when one of the party threw a large stone at him, cutting him on the head and causing a terrible wound. The stone glanced from the man's head and struck a mirror behind the bar, smashing it into fragments. Not content with this, another of the 'ruffianly gang threw a second stone at CLARK but it fortunately missed him. CLARK, in self-defence, snatched up an ice pick and stabbed one of the men named THOMAS COMEY in the shoulder, causing a very severe wound. This defence had the effect of making the rowdies run off, when CLARK shut up shop and summoned a doctor. While thus engaged COMEY called at the Forty-seventh-street Station-house and stated that he had been assaulted and stabbed by CLARK, and Officer COREY was sent by Capt. WARD to arrest him. After the wounds received by CLARK had been properly dressed, he accompanied the officer to the Station-house, and there made a counter-charge against COMEY, which resulted in both being locked up for the night. On being arraigned before the Court, both were committed for trial and admitted to bail.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A Contract made by the Master of a Vessel to Deliver Cargo at a Certain Port, he having Knowledge of the Course of Trade at that Port, is Subject to all the Embarrassments attending the Delivery. Hence, if there is but one Elevator at such Port, and there are several Vessels making Delivery, the Master must Await his Turn.

Herman N. Strong, Appellant, vs. A Quantity of Wheat, late the Cargo of the Schooner Convoy, and Carrington and another, Claimants.—The plaintiff in this action was the owner of the schooner *Convoy*, and brought this action to enforce a lien against her cargo for freight, demurrage and insurance. The cargo was shipped on board the schooner at Chicago, and the bill of lading provided for the payment of freight upon the actual and complete delivery of the goods and freight to the consignees at Oswego, N. Y., *viâ* Welland Railway from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie, and thence by rail or steam to its place of destination. The schooner arrived at Port Colborne, and the Captain reported her arrival at the office of the Welland Railroad Company, as claimed, and informed their agents and those in charge of the elevator that he was ready to discharge his cargo. There were then twelve or thirteen vessels in port waiting to discharge, which had arrived before the *Convoy*, and the agents replied that they would discharge the *Convoy's* cargo in its turn, according to the arrival of the several vessels in port when she arrived. The master subsequently made a similar application and received a similar answer. Thereupon he proceeded to Buffalo with his cargo, which he there discharged and stored at the Hatch Elevator, taking a receipt for its delivery dated Sept. 1, 1860, and on the next day sailed for Chicago. On the same day the owner of the vessel telegraphed the consignees that he was obliged to store cargo as above, and that he should libel cargo for freight demurrage at Port Colborne, and freights and charges here (Buffalo) unless settled immediately, requesting an answer. On the 3d of September the consignees sent their attorney from Oswego to Buffalo to see about the cargo. This agent saw Mr. Strong and claimed he had no right to bring the cargo to Buffalo; but to settle the affair he offered to pay freight and $50 or $100 in addition. Mr. Strong declined to receive it, but insisted upon the freight and over $300 in addition. On the 5th of September the libel in this action was filed, and the claimants gave the ordinary stipulation under the act of Congress, which was approved by the District Judge and delivered to the Marshal. The libelant still retained the order, and the claimants were obliged to replevy their wheat in the State Courts. The claimants proved that the *Convoy* would, if she had remained at Port Colborne, have been unladen on the 4th day of September, 1860, in her regular order, and that the railway Company did every thing in their power to dispatch business and discharged cargoes as fast as the capacity of the elevator and road would permit. That at this time an unusual number of vessels had arrived, and there was an unusual amount of grain to be handled on the road and at the elevator. There were no other facilities for unloading vessels at Port Colborne than this elevator, nor any other place of storage, and Buffalo was the nearest port. The libelant introduced, under objection, some evidence relating to the terms of shipment. The claimants objected to any parol evidence tending to vary or contradict the bill of lading. The amount claimed in the libel for freight to Port Colborne, demurrage and detention, and freight from Port Colborne to Buffalo, was $1,678 30; and it was further alleged in the libel that the aggregate amount of claims for elevating the cargo, storage, commissions and insurance would not exceed $1,000. The decree of the District Court was in favor of the consignees, and appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, where the decree below was affirmed per Nelson, J; it being held that the *Convoy* was not justified in carrying her freight to Buffalo; that she should have awaited her turn to discharge at Port Colborne, with the course of business, at which port the master was familiar; this was not a case of the arrival of a vessel at her port of destination in the absence of the consignee or any agent to receive the cargo, or place to land it in security, which might well justify a withdrawal to the nearest port for relief. Here was an agent and a place ready to receive in due course of trade at that port. The owner of the *Convoy* appeals to this Court, contending that as it was shown that the vessel was only to carry to Port Colburne, she was only responsible for the carriage thus far, and had earned her freight upon arrival there; that all was done that could be done to complete the delivery at that port, and the consignee not being there to receive his cargo, the ship-owner had in legal effect made a complete delivery, and was entitled to receive freight; that the ship-owner had suffered damage in consequence of delay and breach of contract of affreightment, and a lieu existed on the cargo for such damage; that the libelant in this case acted according to custom of the ports on the Western Lakes; that whatever else may be held, it is plain that the libelant should receive his freight.

The respondents contend that the sum claimed is not sufficient to give this Court jurisdiction; that to confer jurisdiction it should be shown affirmatively that the amount for which recovery is claimed exceeds two thousand dollars; that a contingent claim which may exceed that sum is not sufficient to give jurisdiction; that the views of the court below on the merits were correct, and its decree should be sustained.

By the Court—Mr. Justice MILLER delivering the opinion:

It is not necessary to determine whether the libelant in this case, who was owner of the ship, contracted to deliver the wheat to the consignees at Oswego or whether he contracted to deliver it at Port Colbourne. The bill of lading given by the master of the vessel shows that it was understood that from Chicago to Port Colbourne was only part of the voyage which the wheat was to make, and that from Port Colbourne it was to be forwarded by the Welland Railway on its further voyage. The testimony is clear, that at Port Colbourne there is an elevator belonging to that railroad company—and that is the only one—and that there is no other warehouse or receptacle in which the wheat could be stored. The course of the trade demands that wheat shipped to Port Colbourne must go through that elevator, and if the vessels making delivery are so numerous that it cannot relieve them promptly they must await their turn. The master of the vessel must be held to have made his contract with a full knowledge of this course of trade, and be governed by it. He had, therefore, no right, when he found there would be a delay of several days in delivering his cargo at the elevator, to carry it to Buffalo at the expense of the owner. There is another matter in which the master failed in his duty. There was a telegraph line in operation between Port Colbourne and Oswego, where the consignees resided, and he could, at any time during the three days he lay at Port Colbourne, have notified them of his difficulty and received their instructions. He did nothing of the kind, but, after waiting about half the time that would have been required to enable him to discharge his cargo, he sailed to Buffalo, deposited the wheat there, subject to his own order, and then notified the consignees by telegraph that he should libel it for freight and damage unless paid immediately. We are of opinion that the decree dismissing his libel should be affirmed with costs.

George H. Hibbard for appellants. John Ganson for appellees.

Quo Warranto—The Nature of the Writ, and in whose Name it Should be Brought—A Territory Cannot Prosecute such a Writ to Test the Right to Hold a Federal Office Within its Limits—Such a Right in the Territory would carry with it the Power of a Motion without the Consent of the Government from which the Appointment was Derived.

The Territory of Nebraska ex rel. Eleazor Wakely, Plaintiff in error vs. William F. Lockwood, Defendant in error.—This was a proceeding in the nature of a *quo warranto*, filed in the District Court of the Territory of Nebraska, for the County of Douglas, by the Territorial District-Attorney for that Judicial District, to oust the defendant in error from his position of Associate Justice of the Territory. The information sets forth that for the space of four days and more before its filing, the defendant in error had unlawfully held and exercised the powers and functions of such Associate Justice, and had excluded the relator therefrom; that the relator had been duly appointed, confirmed, commissioned and qualified as such Justice, and was entitled to hold the office. The defendant in error interposed a demurrer, taking the objection that this information did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action; and the District Court sustained the demurrer and dismissed the information, holding that the proceedings should have been in the United States. The cause was then taken to the Supreme Court, where that judgment was affirmed. Appeal was then taken to this Court, and it is now contended by plaintiff in error that on its face the information did state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, in that it set forth the usurpation of the defendant in error and the right of the plaintiff in error; that the information was rightly filed in the name of the Territory, as the act of Congress constituting the organic law had given the Territory full control of its domestic and internal affairs; and in every sense a Territorial Justice is an officer of the Territory; his functions are performed within it, and concern its people, and them alone.

Territorial Courts are not Federal Courts; they are not Constitutional but Legislative Courts. They exercise the jurisdiction of Circuit and District Courts of the United States, not by virtue of the Constitution conferring such jurisdiction on the Federal Courts, but by virtue of the organic acts. The Judges are not United States Judges, but Territorial Judges. Congress had power to provide for this Territory such a form of government as it chose. It might have reserved to itself the sole legislative authority, or have vested it in certain officers or a council. It saw fit to grant the very largest powers in every one of the departments of the government to Territorial officers—the executive, the legislative and the judicial. It provided that the executive power in the Territory should be vested in a Governor; that the legislative power should be vested in a Governor and Legislative Assembly; that the judicial power should be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace. The powers thus reside in the officers named exclusively of all others. The domestic concerns of the Territory are committed to their sole care, and until Congress sees fit to repeal or modify this law, no other can interfere with these officers. The terms are necessarily exclusive, and the forms of expression are identical with the language of the Federal Constitution in corresponding provisions. Just as there can be no Federal Executive but the President, so there can be no Territorial Executive but the Governor. The Territory being thus intended by Congress to be regarded as the sole and exclusive governing power within its limits, so far as its domestic affairs are concerned, all laws are enacted in its name, and all prerogative writs run and are prosecuted in its name and by its authority. If this proceeding cannot be prosecuted in the name of the Territory there is no remedy, no law or authority existing for constituting a proceeding by *quo warranto*, or filing an information in the name of the United States, in the case of a territorial office; and if it could be done it would be a mere change of form; the relator would be the same, the respondent the same; the matter would be heard and determined by the same Court, and the result would be the same. The question does not involve the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Territory over the controversy, as the proceedings in any possible form would be before those Courts. The defendant appears in his own behalf and submits that such a proceeding cannot be brought in the name of the Territory, but should be in the name of the United States by its Attorney acting within and for the Territory. An inferior and dependent authority has here instituted proceedings to determine rights conferred and exercised by superior authority. This is contrary alike to both reason and precedent, and cannot be done. It does not appear that the relator was a resident of Nebraska at the time the relation was filed, or that the information was made in the county where the defendant in error exercised his judicial functions. It does not appear from the record that the relator is now entitled to hold the office, but it does appear that the term for which he was appointed has expired. The proceeding must therefore be dismissed, for no judgment can be rendered which will affect the status of either party.

By the Court, Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivering the opinion:

This case is brought before us by a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Nebraska Territory. The proceeding is in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto*. The petition was filed in the District Court of Douglas County, to test the right of the defendant to exercise the functions of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory. The defendant demurred. The District Court sustained the demurrer, and gave judgment in his favor. The relator took the case to the Territorial Supreme Court, where the judgment below was affirmed. This writ of error is prosecuted to reverse that judgment. The only question presented for our determination is, whether the petition was well brought in the name of the Territory, or whether it should not have been in behalf of the United States. The writ of *quo warranto* was a common law writ. In the course of time it was superseded by the speedier remedy of an information in the same nature. (5 Bac. Abridgement, 174; 3 Black. Com. 263.) It was a writ of right for the King. (4 Com. Dig. Tit. Quo War., A.) In the English Courts an information for an offence differs from an indictment, chiefly in the fact that it is presented by the law officer of the Crown, without the intervention of a Grand Jury. (2 Hawk P. C. 29, sec. 4.) Whether filed by the Attorney-General or the Master of the Crown Office, and whether it relates to public offences or to the class of private rights specified in the statute of 9 Amm., C. 20, in relation to which it may be invoked as a remedy, it is brought in the name of the King, and the practice is substantially the same in all cases. (Cole on Inf., 65, 113; Rex vs. Francis, 2 T. Rep., 484; 4 Black. Com., 312.) Any defect in the stucture of the information may be taken advantage of by demurrer. (Reg. vs. Smith, 2 Mov. and Rob., 109; Reg. vs. Law, Id., 197.) In this country the proceeding is conducted in the name of the State or of the people, according to the local form in indictments, and a departure from this form is a substantial and fatal defect. (Wright vs. Allen, 2 Texas Rep., 158; Wright vs. The People, &c., 15 Ill., 417; Donnelly vs. The People, &c., 11 Id., 552; Eaton vs. The State, 7 Blackf., 66; Comm. vs. Lex. and H. T. Co., 6 B. Monroe, 98.) In Wallace vs. Anderson, 5 Wheat., 292, this Court said "that a writ of *quo warranto* could not be maintained, except at the instance of the Government, and as this writ was issued by a private individual, without the authority of the Government, it could not be sustained, whatever might be the right of the prosecutor or the person claiming to exercise the office in question." In the case of the Miners' Bank vs. The United States, on the relation of Grant, 5 How., 213, the information was filed in the name of the United States in the District Court of Iowa Territory. The sufficiency of the information in this respect does not appear to have been questioned. A State Court cannot issue a writ of *mandamus* to an officer of the United States. "His conduct can only be controlled by the power that created him." (McClung vs. Silliman, 6 Wheat., 605.) The validity of a patent for land, issued by the United States, "is a question exclusively between the sovereignty making the grant and the grantee." (Field vs. Seabury et al., 19 How., 332.) The Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nebraska are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the United States. The people of the Territory have no agency in appointing them, nor any power to remove them. The Territorial Legislature has not prescribed conditions for the tenure or loss of the office. Such legislation on their part would be a nullity. Impeachment and conviction by them would be futile as to removal. The right of the Territory to prosecute such an information as this would carry with it the power of a motion without the consent of the Government from which the appointment was derived. This the Territory can no more accomplish in one way than in another. The subject is as much beyond the sphere of its authority as it is beyond the authority of the States as to the Federal officers whose duties are to be discharged within their respective limits. The right to institute such proceedings is inherently in the Government of the nation. We do not find that it has been delegated to the Territory.

We think the demurrer was well taken. The judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory is affirmed with costs.

J. M. Woolworth for relator; defendant in error in person.

Practice—Exceptions—Salvage-Separate Libels—Another Salvage Suit Pending in Another District for Distinct Services no Bar in this District—Laches—Staleness.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

The steamship Merrimac, her engines, &c., vs. Joseph Forbes, et. al.—This case came before the Court upon exceptions to the tenth article of the answer.

The libel is for salvage, and it is averred that in November, 1865, while the steamship *Merrimac* was on a voyage from New-Orleans to this port, and when some two hundred miles out she sprung aleak and made water so fast as to extinguish her fires, and rendered it necessary to resort to bailing as the only means of saving the ship.

That accordingly a colored regiment of United States soldiers which was being transported in the steamer having been divided into companies for the purpose, undertook to keep the ship free, and by constant bailing from the 11th until the 14th day of November, enabled the vessel to return to a place of safety off the port of New-Orleans. For this service the libellants, who are officers of the colored regiment, in behalf of themselves and all others interested, claim salvage. The answer in the article objected to sets forth the following facts: That the steamship, after being brought to the place of anchorage, was towed up to the bar by the steamship *Morgan*, and was thereupon arrested by virtue of process issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, upon a libel filed in that Court by Charles Morgan, in behalf of himself and all other persons interested in the steamship *Morgan*, to recover of the *Merrimac* salvage for services performed by the *Morgan* in lying by her on the night of the 14th of November and afterward towing her up to the bar. That in said action the claimants appeared and bonded their vessel, and said action is now pending, undetermined, in the said District Court, of all which it is averred the libelants in this action had notice, being then present in New-Orleans. These facts are plead in this article of the answer as a defence to the action, and it is claimed that the libelants were bound to have made themselves parties to the action brought in New-Orleans, or to have filed their libel there, and that the pendency of the suit is a bar to their action commenced here after the release upon bail of the vessel in New-Orleans.

DECISION.

The pendency of another action for salvage has never, to my knowledge, been held to bar a subsequent action by other salvors against the same vessel to recover salvage for service performed during the same voyage; on the contrary, two, and sometimes more such actions have been maintained in the same Court, where the circumstances warranted it—such was the case of the *Henry Ewbank*. (1 Linn.)

Such the late case of the *Philadelphia*. (1 Downing vs. Lushington, page 28.)

When there are several sets of salvors claiming to have performed separate and distinct services, and especially where the interests of the various salvors are somewhat antagonistic, as is often the case, it is not only proper but sometimes necessary that several libels be filed. In the present case the libel filed by Charles Morgan was filed not for the benefit of all persons claiming to have been salvors of the *Merrimac*, but solely for the benefit of the owners and crew of the *Morgan*, and it sets forth only the services performed by the *Morgan* after the termination of the principal labors by the libellants in this action. The pendency of such an action can be no ground for dismissing a second action in behalf of the passengers of the *Merrimac*, setting forth and claiming salvage for services performed in bailing the ship up to the time of her arrival at the bar. Neither can it be held upon the facts set forth in this article of the answer that these libelants have lost their right of action by failure to file their libel in New-Orleans while the steamer was there. Cases undoubtedly arise where the omission to take proceedings to obtain an adjudication upon a claim for salvage at the time and place where other similar claims are being determined, would be held to amount to a waiver of the claim and a subsequent libel be dismissed upon the ground of staleness or laches. But the facts set out in the tenth article of the answer do not necessarily make this such a case. It cannot be certain that the hearing will not disclose circumstances perfectly consistent with all the facts set forth in the article, which will excuse the delay in prosecuting this action. Nor does it appear from the facts set out in this answer that it is necessary in order to accomplish substantial justice, that the two claims for salvage should be presented to and passed on by one and the same Court. The service performed by the *Morgan* was apparently distinct from the service claimed to have been performed by the libelants, and it does not necessarily follow from the facts disclosed in the answer that the award to the libelants, if any, would be affected by the award made to the owners and crew of the *Morgan*. It is not intended, however, to approve of the practice of bringing such actions in different courts; on the contrary, such course is disapproved, and nothing more is intended to be decided here than that the facts set out in the tenth article of this answer are not sufficient to require a dismissal of the libel. The effect of the omission to file in New-Orleans upon the question of costs, or upon the question of the amount to be awarded to the libelants, if any be awarded, as well as the question of laches and staleness, are matters left to be disposed of upon the hearing, when all the facts of the case are before the Court. Upon the argument of the exceptions, the argument of compelling the claimants to give bonds in $100,000 here, after they had bonded their steamer in the action in New-Orleans, was greatly insisted on. But the way of relief from this inconvenience is by motion. This Court will always promptly reduce the stipulation for value required in any case to such sum as shall seem to be reasonable security for the claim as presented in the libel, and if excessive bail has been demanded in New-Orleans, like relief can there be obtained. The decree must accordingly be that the exception to the tenth article of the answer be allowed without costs, and with leave to reform the answer in accordance with the views expressed in this opinion.

For the libellants, Emerson, Goodrich & Knowlton; for the claimants, Spencer, Hacs & Metcalf.

The Banker's and Broker's Tax Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Justice Nelson.

Augustus S. Peabody, et al. vs. Sheridan Shook, Collector, and others.—In this case, and the case of Clark, Dodge & Co., in which motions were made at the last term of the Court to continue the injunctions granted therein, restraining the collection of taxes from bankers and brokers in certain cases, Judge NELSON has filed his decision.

He holds first, that persons doing business under a banker's license may transact the business of both banker and broker under it.

That where the business of both banker and broker is done, and purchases and sales of stocks are made by the broker for his own account, he is not liable to pay a tax upon such transactions—overruling the decision of the Revenue Department in this respect.

Second—That a banker may advance money on stocks and sell them to reimburse his advances, and not be liable to the broker's tax.

Third—That a person doing business under a banker's license as a broker is liable to pay the broker's tax on all such transactions, and that purchasing stocks and selling the same in his own name, without disclosing the name of his customer, and paying his own money for the stocks so purchased, render him liable to the broker's tax.

Wm. M. Evarts, Ex-Judge Allen and Edgar F. Brown, for plaintiffs; S. G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney, for defendants.

MR. SOTHERN IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

Mr. Sothern and Mrs. Robertson—Revelations of Theatrical Life—A Petition for Divorce Filed and Withdrawn—A Curious Story of Spiritual Interference.

COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE—LONDON, JULY 3, 1866.

Before Sir J. P. Wilde.

Robertson vs. Robertson and Sothern.—This was a petition by John Robertson, praying for a dissolution of his marriage with Georgina Rosa Robertson, on the ground of her adultery with Edmund Askew Sothern. The petition, which was filed on the 11th of April last, alleged a marriage between the petitioner and the respondent in June, 1855, and charged the respondent with having committed adultery with Mr. Sothern at New-York in 1856. The co-respondent, who is the well-known actor, had filed an answer denying the charge.

Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., with whom were Mr. Sergt. Ballantine and Dr. Spinks, now moved, on behalf of Mr. Sothern, that the petition should be dismissed, or taken off the file, upon affidavits made by the petitioner and by Mr. Sothern. The mere fact that the petitioner himself desired that no further proceedings should be taken in the suit was sufficient to justify the Court in granting the motion; but, considering Mr. Sothern's position, and the peculiar circumstances disclosed by the affidavits, it was right to make a few observations for the purpose of vindicating Mr. Sothern's character from the scandalous attack which had been made upon it by the persons who had caused these proceedings to be instituted. Mr. Robertson stated in his affidavit that he was married to the respondent on the 28th of June, 1855; that in August, 1855, he went with her to New-York, and he lived with her there until March, 1856; that he afterward traveled with her about the United States, and that in June, 1857, they then being at Richmond, he discovered that she was carrying on an adulterous intercourse with one W. S. Lyster; that after 1857 she constantly lived with Lyster, and ultimately went with him to Australia; that in 1862 he was in Australia, and he there found his wife and Lyster still living together, Lyster then being the manager of an operatic company. In 1864 the petitioner came to England, and, although he had seen Mr. Sothern on more than one occasion after his return, he did not file the petition until April, 1866, ten years after the adultery was alleged to have been committed. It was not material to discuss the motives and objects of those who had caused the petition to be presented; but it was material to call attention to some circumstances which had occurred before the filing of the petition. Early in the present year there appeared in a publication called the *Spiritual Magazine* a most scandalous libel, seriously affecting the character and position of Mr. Sothern. Mr. Sothern instituted criminal proceedings against Benjamin Coleman, the author of this libel, and the cause came on for hearing at the Old Bailey in March last. Four or five days before the trial an application was made on Coleman's behalf for a postponement, in order to obtain evidence in support of the charges contained in the libel against Mr. Sothern, the petitioner Robertson and a woman named Roberts being vouched as persons who could give material evidence, if their attendance could be procured. After a full discussion of the matter the Deputy Recorder came to the conclusion that there was no ground whatever for the application, and that the postponement would be a grievous injustice to Mr. Sothern. The case accordingly came on for trial, and Mr. Sothern was represented by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, and Coleman by Mr. M. Chambers. When the case was called on Coleman abandoned the defence of a justification which he had before set up, and pleaded guilty. Mr. Chambers stated in the most emphatic terms that having carefully read his instructions, together with the statements of Robertson and Roberts, which had been furnished to him, he had no hope whatever of being able to establish any part of the plea of justification, and that the evidence laid before him, so far from establishing that plea, proved that it was unfounded. His learned friend, Mr. Chambers, having stated in the strongest language that no part of the plea of justification could be established, Coleman's apology was accepted to the extent that the Court was not pressed to inflict a heavy punishment, and a fine of fifty pounds was inflicted on him. The proceedings came to the termination on the understanding that Mr. Sothern was to suffer no further annoyance. The same article in substance that appeared in the *Spiritual Magazine* had been published in another paper, called the *Spiritual Times*. The publisher of that paper (Cooper) was also indicted, and the case came on for hearing in April. Cooper made an apology, excusing himself by saying that he was absent when the article was published, and he had no personal cognizance of the matter. On the 11th of April, within two days of the termination of the criminal proceedings, this petition was presented, having been prepared under circumstances which he would not trust himself to narrate; but he would read them as they were described in Robertson's affidavit. He thought he should have no difficulty in satisfying the Court, if it were necessary to do so, that there was a very foul and gross conspiracy to insult and annoy Mr. Sothern; but, as it was unnecessary, he would not waste the time of the Court in going through the affidavits. He must, however, call attention to the eighth and ninth paragraphs of Robertson's affidavit, which showed the mode in which the petitions have been prepared. Robertson himself was a mere tool in the hands of other persons; he was quite unable to pay the costs of these proceedings, and he had not been asked for a farthing. The eighth and ninth paragraphs of Robertson's affidavit were as follows:

8. On or about the 6th of April I received a call at the office of the Cash Payment Association (limited) from Mr. Walter Weldon, whom I had never seen or heard of before. He was a total stranger to me. He apologized for introducing so delicate a subject as the domestic affairs of a man to whom he was a stranger, but hoped I would excuse him. He informed me that he called about steps necessary for me to take to procure a divorce from my wife. * * * Mr. Weldon ultimately requested me to meet him at the chambers of Dr. Smith, in the Temple, on the following day, and he handed me the card now produced and shown to me and marked with the letter "A." The words, No. 6 Crown Office Building., written upon the said card, I took down at the dictation of Mr. Weldon at the time. I could not go to Dr. Smith's at the time Mr. Weldon appointed, and I postponed the appointment, I believe, from Saturday, the 7th of April, to Monday, the 9th. Mr. Weldon gave me the wrong address, and in order to correct the error he on the said 6th of April wrote me the letter now produced and shown to me, 9. On or about the 9th of April last, in pursuance of Mr. Weldon's request, I attended at the chambers of the said Dr. Smith, No. 6 Crown Office-row, Temple. The said Dr. Smith was a total stranger to me. Dr. Smith was not within when I arrived at his office, but Mr. Weldon was there. Dr. Smith shortly afterwards arrived, and Mr. Weldon introduced me to him. Dr. Smith then inquired when and where I was married, and where I had cohabited with my wife, and how long it was since I had seen her. I told him the last time I had seen her was in Melbourne, Australia, and that she was at that time living in adultery with W. S. Lyster, and was, in fact, still living with him. The said Dr. Smith referred to the correspondent, Mr. Sothern, and wished me to give him sufficient information to enable him to prepare the petition and affidavit for a divorce, making Mr. Sothern the co-respondent. Having previously, on several occasions, been questioned with respect to Mr. Sothern, I replied he could get any information I could give from what had been taken down in the Coleman libel case, and Mr. Weldon replied, in effect, "We can get a copy of that from Wilkinson or Lewis." I understood from Dr. Smith that he intended to make Mr. Sothern only a co-respondent, and then, in the strongest terms, urged that he should at all events join Mr. Lyster as a co-respondent, as there would be no difficulty in proving his adultery with my wife. The said Dr. Smith said, "It will be best to take Sothern first, and if we fail with him try the other afterward," or to that effect. Dr. Smith then said, "Well, Mr. Robertson, what about money?" I was just about to reply that I had none, when Mr. Weldon said, "I think, Doctor, I know more about that than Mr. Robertson," or words to that effect. During the interview Dr. Smith asked Mr. Weldon whether the witness, Mrs. Roberts could be found when she was wanted, when Mr. Weldon replied, "Yes, all right. Allman has got his eye upon her." Dr. Smith then mentioned the name of a person who would act as my solicitor, but I did not distinctly hear the name, and he wrote a note to such person and sent his clerk with it. The clerk returned, saying the person was not within. I then left Dr. Smith's chambers, leaving Mr. Weldon there. On the following day, viz., the 10th of April, or on the morning of the 11th April, I do not remember which, I received the letter now produced and annexed. (This was a letter from Mr. H. N. Capel, the solicitor for the petitioner.) The writer of the said letter was an entire stranger to me, and I had never heard his name before, except I believe he was the person Dr. Smith had named. At or about the time named in the said letter, a person called upon me and he wished me to go with him to a restaurant, but I declined to go, and stated that whatever business he had to transact with me must be done there. He then said he would bring his friend in, and he went out and returned in a few minutes with another person. Two documents were then produced, being a petition in the Divorce Court, and an affidavit, and the person who first called asked me to sign the petition and swear to the affidavit, which I accordingly did. I had not seen the documents before or any draft of them. I had given no instructions whatever for the same to be prepared, nor held any correspondence with any one upon the subject except what I have above stated, and I have not seen either of the said persons who so called upon me before, nor have I seen them since.

The last paragraph of the affidavit was as follows: "I regret that I was ever induced to commence this suit, and it is my desire that no further proceeding should be taken in it, and that my said petition should be taken off the file, or dismissed."

Robertson was never expected and never called upon to pay a farthing of costs. He was gaining a very precarious livelihood, and described himself as an accountant out of employment, about as unsatisfactory a description as it was possible to give. In February last he was lodging at a place called the Gothic Hall, at Deptford, and paying some three shillings per week for his lodging. He was one night waited upon by two men who were perfect strangers, and they took him from Gothic Hall to a house in Harley-street, and then to Mayfair, where he had clothes given to him; and it was intimated that he was to exhibit himself before Mr. Sothern on the following morning. A promise was also made that a situation should be obtained for him, and he afterward did get a place as Secretary to the Cash-Paying Association, (limited.) It was while he was acting as secretary to the association that these proceedings were taken, and Mr. Walter Weldon called on him. No doubt he had made the usual affidavit in support of his petition; but he now desired that the proceedings should be stayed, and he stated, moreover, that he did not believe, and he never had believed, that there was any ground for making Mr. Sothern a co-respondent or charging him with adultery or improper familiarity with his wife.

The Judge Ordinary—Does any one oppose the motion.

Mr. Walter Smith—I appear to oppose it.

Mr. Hawkins—Instructed by whom?

Mr. Walter Smith—On behalf of the petitioner.

The Judge Ordinary—The petitioner cannot instruct one counsel to consent that his petition should be taken off the file and another to oppose it.

Mr. Walter Smith—The affidavit which my learned friend has opened is contradicted in every particular.

Mr. Hawkins said it was due to Mr. Sothern, who was a married man with a family, and had always lived on the most happy and affectionate terms with his wife and children, to call attention to his affidavit. The charges which had been brought against him, false as they were, had caused the deepest pain to him and to his family, for they had, of course, been bruited about in the profession in which Mr. Sothern occupied so high a position. Mr. Sothern stated on his oath, in the most emphatic language, that there was not the slightest pretence for saying that he had ever been guilty of adultery or of anything like improper familiarity with Mrs. Robertson. His affidavit set out many circumstances in his life, and showed that Robertson could never for a moment have believed him guilty. Mr. Sothern had formerly treated him as a friend, and when he was in reduced circumstances had lent him money. Since his return to this country he had made application to Mr. Sothern for a loan, which Mr. Sothern had refused. Robertson having stated on oath that he was desirous that the petition should be taken off the file, the Court would have no difficulty in making the order.

The Queen's Adocate said he was instructed to make a statement on behalf of a gentleman whose name was referred to in the affidavit, but had not been mentioned by his learned friend, and who had himself made an affidavit.

The Judge Ordinary said he could not listen to the statement, or read the affidavit. It was not competent to a person who was not a party to the suit to appear by counsel, or to make an affidavit in his own behalf. That observation applied to all the circumstances stated, and to all the persons whose names were mentioned in Robertson's affidavit. His statements must be taken for what they worth, and nothing more.

Mr. Walter Smith rose to address the Court.

The Judge Ordinary asked him for whom he appeared.

Mr. Walter Smith—I appear for the petitioner.

The Judge Ordinary—Do you, as a gentleman and a barrister, tell me that you are instructed to appear here by Robertson?

Mr. Walter Smith—I hardly know how to answer that question.

The Judge Ordinary—Then I am quite sure you are not instructed by him. I can quite understand that you and others whose names are mentioned by Robertson are desirous that his statements should not be treated by any one as true, or as incapable of being answered. The Court does not propose so to treat them; but it cannot allow affidavits to be filed and statements to be made on behalf of persons who are no parties to the suit.

Mr. Walter Smith said there were affidavits contradicting Robertson's affidavit, and showing how the other side had got hold of him.

The Judge Ordinary—I cannot allow you to go into them.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—If Robertson has sworn anything that is false he can be indicted.

Mr. Walter Smith—As I and the Solicitor, Mr. Capel, had been instrumental in putting forward the petition, I thought it my duty to come here; and if the Court required any information from me I should be ready to give it. The affidavits which we have filed completely explain the whole matter.

The Judge Ordinary—You have no right to file affidavits. The petitioner in this case at one time chose to present a petition for dissolution of marriage. The affidavit which he has now made shows, if he is to be believed, that the petition was presented under circumstances that seem to amount to a conspiracy. Whether he is to be believed or not, there are no means of knowing in this suit, because when he is called upon to show cause why the petition should not be dismissed, he not only does not ask that it should be allowed to remain on the file, but he makes an affidavit in support of the application for its dismissal. Those whose characters may be affected by Robertson's statements have no means of answering those statements by affidavit or of explaining them. That is a state of things which exists in other courts as well as in this. The Court can listen only to the statements of the parties to the suit. Robertson and his wife and Mr. Sothern are the only parties to this suit, and, as Mr. Sothern's application is not opposed by the other parties, the result is that the petition must be dismissed. Petition dismissed accordingly.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 16.

By Justice Clerke.

Susan Traver vs. John Traver; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Wm. Behrendt vs. Petra Mareno Behrendt; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Eugene Chave vs. Cecelia Chave; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Joseph W. Hancox vs. Thomas W. Cornell; motion to continue injunction denied, with $10 costs to the defendant. Wm. Van Wagner vs. Joseph Spirl; motion to continue injunction granted, with $10 costs to abide the event. Robert H. Corbett vs. The New-Lebanon Petroleum Company; motion granted, on payment of costs of entering up judgment and $10 costs of motion. Thomas G. Little vs. The United Oil Land Association, et al.; settled—amendments herein proposed in behalf of the defendants allowed. Hulda Rohrschneider vs. Carl F. A. Rohrschneider; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. In the matter of the petition of Marietta M. Fuller for alimony, &c.; reference ordered to ascertain what amount of alimony should be allowed. Edward A. Green, vs. The Montana Mill Company et al.; motion for stay of proceedings granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event. Wm. Coleman et. al vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company and Benjamin T. Seely; report of referee sent back to ascertain if any amount is due to Seely, and if any, what amount. Eight days' notice of hearing before a referee to be served on the attorneys of the Second-avenue Railroad Company. The report in all other respects to remain as it is. Ten dollars costs of this motion to abide the event. Charles Warner vs. Chas. S. Smith; motion to dissolve attachment denied, without prejudice to the defendant's right to move that the persons who now hold the money should be compelled to deposit it; $10 costs to abide the event. Jennie B. Hilton et al. vs. George W. Niles et al.; motion for receiver granted with $10 costs to abide the event. Frances W. Roe et al. vs. Calicia A. T. Allaire et al.; motion to set aside inquest granted on payment of $250 counsel fees in addition to taxable fees and costs of trial and entering up judgment, and also on respondent's stipulating to have the issues tried in October. The People ex rel. Edward Gebhardt vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller; motion for mandamus granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Davis.

The People of the State of New-York vs. The Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railway Company; the defendant is entitled to judgment, dismissing the complaint with costs, and judgment is accordingly ordered. (See written decision and reasons for the same.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 16.

By Judge Cardozo.

Driscoll vs. Jackson S. Schultz et al., Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Excise; motion to continue injunction granted, with $10 costs. (See opinion.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 16, 1866.

25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	112	400 Quick. Min. Co	51¾
22,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109¼	400 Mich. Cen. R.	108¼
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, c. C.	97	1000 Mich. S. & N. I.	83½
100 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	107	100 do......b30	84
20,000 do	107½	100 do......b10	84
22,000 do......2d call	107¼	100 do......2d call	84
2,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s.C.'64	105¼	1200 Cleve. & Pitts.	86
4,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s.C.'65	105¾	200 do......2d call	86
20,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s		200 Ill. Cen. R.	123¾
First Ser.	104½	100 do	123
13,000 do......2d Ser.	104¼	200 do......s30	123
45,000 do......3d Ser	104¼	200 do	124¼
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. N.	70½	100 do......2d call	124½
10,000 do	70½	100 do	124
5,000 do......2d call.	70¾	500 do	123¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90. ex C	71¾	1000 Chic. & N. W.	37
6,000 do. ex July Cou	69	1000 do	37
1,000 Virginia 6s	67	100 do......2d call	37
10,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	104½	100 do	36¾
10,000 N. Car. 6s	85½	600 do	36¾
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	27½	200 do	36¾
30,000 do......2d call	27¾	250 do	36½
10,000 do......b10	28	20 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	118
1,000 Al. & T.H. Inc.	73	100 do	117¾
4,000 To.&W.2d M.	76	300 Chic. & N.W.Pref.	65½
1,000 P..F.W.&C.3d	89	48 do	66
30 Fourth N. Bk.	104½	100 do	65¾
50 Merchants' Bank	109	1200 do	66
11 Cen. N. Bank	108	500 do	66
150 West. U. Tel.	53¾	200 do......2d call.	65½
300 do	54	1600 Clev. & Tol.	111
36 do	53½	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	97¾
100 do......2d call	53¾	700 do	97¾
100 Wyom. Val. Co.	40	200 do	97¾
300 Amer. Coal Co	61	100 do......2d call.	97¾
200 Boston W. P.	32	10 Stonington R.	110
200 Canton Co.	52¾	200 Pitts. F.W.&Ch. R.	98¾
100 do	52	200 do	98¾
100 Erie R.	74½	400 do	99
2200 do	74¼	100 do	99¼
300 do......s10	74½	200 do	99¼
235 do	74¼	200 do	99
100 do......2d call	74¼	1000 do	99¼
100 do	74¼	100 do 2d call.	99½
600 Hud. R. R.	114½	100 Alton & T. H. R.	34½
100 Reading R.	110½	300 do......2d call	35
500 do	110¾	100 Alton & T. H. pref.	64¾
400 do	110¾	200 Chicago & Alton R.	102
300 do......stwk	110¾	100 Chic. & Al. pref.	104½
200 do	111	750 N. Y. Cen.	100
600 do......2d call	111	200 do......2d call	100¼
80 do	111¼		

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

20,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	99	300 Ill. Cen. R.	123¾
20,000 Tenn. 6s, '71, new	71	100 Reading R.	110¾
4,000 P.,Ft. W.&C.3d.	89½	500 Cleve. & Pitts.	85½
100 At. Mail S. Co.	117	600 Chi. & N. W.	36¾
200 Boston W. P.	32	500 Chi. & N. W. P.	65½
500 Erie R.	74½	100 Cleve. & Tol.	111
300 do	74¼	25 do	111¼
100 Erie R. P.	77	100 Chi. & R. I.	97¾
100 N. Y. Central......b30	100¼	1000 P. F. W. & C.	99½
200 Mich. S. & N. I.	83½	100 Chi. & Alt. R.	102

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

40,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109½	3000 Reading R.	110½
4,000 U. S. 6s,5-20sC.'62	107¼	200 do	110¾
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	105¾	400 do	110¾
10,000 Tr.Notes, 7 3-10s.		300 do......b60	111
Sec. Ser.	104¼	200 Mich. Cen. R.	107
10,000 do.Third Ser.	104¼	200 M. So. & N. I.	83¾
7,000 do	104¼	400 do	83½
11,000 Mo. State 6s	79½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	123¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new	70½	500 Chi. & N. W.	36¾
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	27½	1500 Chi. & N. W. P.	65½
2,000 do	28	500 do	65¾
10,000 do......b15	28	60 do	66
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	46½	300 Cleve. & Tol.	111¼
600 Quicksilver	51½	100 do	111
100 Atlantic S.S.Co.b60	118	100 Chic. & R. I.	97
200 New-York Cen.	101	200 do	97¼
500 do	101¼	100 do......b10	97¼
1000 Erie R.	74¼	40 do	96½
100 do......2d call	74¼	100 C., Bur. & Quin.	124
100 Hud. R. R.	114½	1000 P., F.W. & C.	99½
200 Clev. & Pitts	85½		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 O. & M. Cer.	27¾	100 New-York Cen.	100
10,000 do	27½	1450 Clev. & Pitts.	85¾
100 Cumb. Coal.	46½	200 do......b3	86
100 do	47	1500 do......b3	85¾
300 do	47½	800 Cleve. & Tol.	110¾
100 do......b15	47½	100 do......b3	111
100 do......s3	47¼	500 do......b10	111
200 do	47¼	100 do	110¾
800 Erie R.	74¾	200 Chic. & R. I.	96¾
300 do......s3	74½	100 do......s10	96¾
500 do	74½	100 do......s60	96¾
100 do......b15	74½	300 do......c	96¾
400 do	74¼	100 do	96¾
300 do	74½	100 do......s3	96½
400 do......s3	74¼	300 P. F. W. & C..x-d	98¾
500 do	74¼	200 Mar. & C. 1st P.	44¾
200 do	74½	100 do	44¾
400 Mich. S. & N. I.	83¾	800 Chi. & N. W.	37
100 do	83¾	300 do......b15	37
200 do......b3	83¾	300 do	36¾
300 do......b10	83¾	300 do......s3	36¾
1300 do	83¾	100 do......b30	36¾
400 do......b30	84	200 do	36¾
301 do	83¾	700 do......b3	36¾
200 do......s3	84	300 do......s3	36¾
400 do......b30	84½	800 Chi. & N. W. P.	65¾
500 do......b3	83¾	600 do	65¾
500 Reading R. ...x-d	110½	100 do......b15	64¾
200 do	110¼	400 do......b3	64¾
400 do......b10	110¾	3600 do	65
300 Ill. Cen. R.	123¾	500 do	65¼
200 do	123¾	200 do	65¼
100 do......s10	123¾	100 do	65¾
200 do......s3	123¾	300 do......b30	66
200 do......s3	123¾	500 do	65¾
100 do......s3	123¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Canton Co.......b3	52	200 Ill. Cen. R.	123¾
200 Quicksilver	51½	100 do......s10	123¾
200 Mariposa Min.	11	100 do......b10	124
500 West. U. Tel.	53¾	800 Cleve. & Pitts.	85¾
400 do......b3	53¾	200 do......b10	85¾
100 do......s10	53½	400 do	85¾
800 N. Y. Central	100¾	500 do......s3	85¾
100 do......b30	100¾	500 Chic. & R. Is.	97¼
100 do	100¾	100 do......s10	97
200 do......s3	100¾	300 do......b3	97¼
200 do	100¾	200 do......s3	97
300 Erie R.......b3	74¾	100 do......b10	97¼
2500 do	74¾	400 Chic. & N. W.	36¾
1500 do	74¾	200 do......s3	36¾
800 do......b3	74¾	200 do......b10	36¾
1200 do......s3	74¾	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	65½
500 do	74¾	200 do......b3	65¾
100 Hudson R.	114½	100 do......s10	65½
1800 Reading R. ...x-d	110¾	500 do......s3	65¾
100 Catawissa R.	79¼	200 do......b15	65¾
300 M. S. & N. I.	83¾	200 do	65¾
100 do......s3	83¾	300 P.Ft.W.&C...x-d	99¼
100 do......b30	83¾	200 Mar. & C. 1st P.	44½
100 do......s10	83¾	200 do......b10	44¾

MONDAY, July 16—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 14, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,598,601
Increase in Specie	2,586,418
Increase in Deposits	1,390,432
Decrease in Legal Tender	3,999,661
Increase in Circulation	507,642

	July 15, 1865.	July 14, 1866.	July 7, 1866.
Local Capital	$13,848,365	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	63,285,000	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H.	$77,133,365	$82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	221,585,082	259,133,434	257,534,833
Specie	20,400,441	12,451,684	9,865,266
Deposits	200,420,283	207,190,043	205,799,611
Legal-Tender	60,054,646	75,541,977	79,541,638
In Sub-Tres'y	48,420,270	94,248,198	88,065,802

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$632,179	Mercantile	$471,383
Mer. Exchange	453,996	Republic	556,950
Commerce	4,613,430	St. Nicholas	759,291
Ocean	797,710	Marine	221,950
Market	504,800	East River	255,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,678,755	Continental	493,490
Central	1,595,338	Importers'	509,131
Mechanics'	483,421	Ninth	943,349
New-York	869,161	First	447,669
M. Association	307,871	Am. Exchange	865,350
Metropolitan	910,133	Gallatin	498,358
Commonwealth	213,927	Citizens'	133,626
Leather	155,392	Union	401,500
N. America	320,981	Chatham	131,332
Irving	191,900	Shoe & Leather	898,550
Tradesmen's	573,350	Hanover	272,897
Phœnix	295,000	N. Y. Exchange	268,005
Third	792,269	Mechanics & T.	105,000
Butchers & D.	236,720	Atlantic	92,500
Seventh Ward	168,440	Pacific	129,269
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	78,750

Total 44 National Banks	$27,480,603
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	323,569
Total on Clearing-house report, July 14	$27,804,172
On previous report, July 7	27,296,530
Increase in circulation	$507,642

The Bank return shows a gain of about two and a half millions in the Specie balances, and a falling off of four millions in Legal Tender Notes on hand. The Loans and Discounts and General Deposit line are each partially increased from last Monday, and another half million is added to the City National Circulation. The market for Money reopens this week at 5@6 ℘ cent. to the Brokers. The employment is fair, as the speculation on the Stock Exchange is buoyant and at higher prices. Another large business was done in Government Securities, partly to Foreign orders, but mostly for Domestic investment. The closing Treasury disbursements in Currency on the Certificates of Indebtedness recently notified to be paid off, will be made this week.

The news from Europe of the unexpected and decisive defeat of the Austrian army on the 3d July, and the probability of an early peace, caused a decline of 3½ ℘ cent. in the Gold Room, the price at 3 o'clock this afternoon being 149, as against 152½ on Saturday. There was a rumor on the Street that a private and late telegram from Paris had been received, adverse to an early settlement of the war, but it had little or no effect, especially as it was said to relate to the Italian question, about which there is really less doubt than the Prussian.

On the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street the transactions in United States 5-20s of 1865 were at a further rise of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., and in 7.30s at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. In the forenoon the 1862s brought 107⅛, closing later at 107¼; the 1863s sold largely at 105⅛@¼, closing 105¼ ℘ cent.

The Railway speculation was very much excited throughout the day, and a heavy amount of business was done in nearly all the New-York, Reading and Western Roads. New-York Central took a fresh start late in the day, and ranup rapidly to 102 ℘ cent. Erie was less buoyant than on Saturday through the forenoon, and at a late hour, after all the Boards had adjourned, there was a decided raid on the Stock from 74 down to 72¾@½ ℘ cent., and then down to 71½ ℘ cent. The dealings in the Northwestern Shares were quite large, and also in Chicago and Rock Island, Michigan Southern and Fort Wayne—all at an advance on Saturday's sales.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday. The market for Erie Shares was much excited, and absorbing most of the attention of speculators at the close of business. Other descriptions were steady. Gold 149 ℘ cent., and Exchange on London 109@109½ ℘ cent.

	Satur.	Mon.		Satur.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	98¾	99	N. West Pref.	64¾	65½
U. S. 5-20s	106¾	107¼	Rock Island	96¾	96¾
U. S. 7.30s	104	104¼	Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾
N. Y. Central	99¾	101¼	Cumb'land Coal	46¾	46¾
Erie	75	71¾	Quicksilver	51¾	51¾
Hudson	114¾	115	W. U. Telegraph	53¾	
Reading	110½	110¾	Mariposa Pref.	23	22¾
Mich. Southern	83	83¾	Canton	51¾	51¾
Illinois Central	122¾	123¾	Ohio Certificates	27¾	27¾
Pittsburgh	85½	85	American Gold	152½	148¾
Missouri 6s	79½	79¾	Bills on London	109½	109
Northwest	35¾	36¾			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	American Exchange	160
Merchants'	109	Bank of the Republic	112½
America	130	Metropolitan	118
City	190	St. Nicholas	106
Tradesmen's	135	Commonwealth	101
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Imp'rs & Traders'	110
Commerce	109½	Central National	108
Ocean	98½	Fourth National	104½
Mercantile	113	Ninth National	110

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	87	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	87	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s,conv. 1876	104½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. x	88
N. Y.Cen. 7s, '65-'76	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	76
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96½	N. J. Central 1st M.	104
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f.'85	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M, 1875	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92½
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	90
Harlem 3d mort., '68	94	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74
Mich. C.nw, 1st M, 8s, '82	109½	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	60
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	107	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	96
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	70
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	95½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Pac. R. 7'guar'd by Mo	74	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	75		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,329,543 52; including for Customs, $329,000; Gold Notes, $370,000. Payments, $10,226,748 94. Balance, $88,350,992 94.

Mr. WM. W. DIBBLEE, for several years with Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, has been elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The National Currency Bank has made a quarterly dividend of ten per cent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 16, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 49 bbls. Ashes, 15,481 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. Corn Meal, 9,200 bushels Wheat, 195,789 bushels Corn, 14,875 bushels Rye, 64,238 bushels Oats, 540 bushels Malt, 50 bbls. Pork, 20 pkgs. Cut Meats, 22 pkgs. Beef and 376 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in request. Pots, $8 12@$8 37. Pearls at $16@$16 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive at firmer rates. Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18c.@21½c., Maracaibo at 17c.@18½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18c., Rio at 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand within our previous range of quotations: Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,250 bales, against receipts of 443 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since July 1	15,929
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	892,822
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	822,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	459,833

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 25c.; Amoskeag B, 24c.; Broadway, 21½c. Bleached Shirtings—Androscoggin, 32½c.; Bates, 35c.; Blackstone, 37½c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21½c.; Lowell, 17½c.; Pacific, 20½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyers' I X L, 1¼ inch tapes, 48½c.@73c. Corsets—Thomson's French Woven, B B, $12 to $13, gold; Thomson's French Woven, C C, $11 50 to $12 50, gold. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, Extra, Double Extra and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40. Cuffs, $50—less 10 ℘ cent. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 25c.; Winthrop, 18½c. Corset Jeans—Bates, 16c.; Laconia, 21½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day at lower and irregular prices. Sales since our last, 4,750 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$7 85; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 30@$10, chiefly at $7 30@$8 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 30@$10 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 10	@$7 85
Extra State	7 30	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 30	@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 05	@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 10	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@17 00

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 570 bbls. in lots, at $9 75@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$16 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is again lower. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $8 70@$13 75 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4 75@$4 90 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 40@$5 45 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after and it closed decidedly lower and irregular. No important sales transpired. A small lot of Amber Jersey changed hands at $2 95 ℘ bushel. Corn is much cheaper and less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 125,000 bushels at 82c.@83c. for unsound, and 83c.@84c., chiefly at 83½c. for new mixed Western, ℘ bushel. New Oats continue quiet and depressed. We quote new Chicago at 50c.@52c., and Wisconsin at 60c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is dull and nominal.

HAY—North River bale is in demand at 60c.@90c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in less request, but steady, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two year's old at 8c.@30c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack request, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 44c.@65c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and heavy including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@72c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5@5 25; Resin at $2 50@$9 25 ℘ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 62½; Unbleached do. at $2 75@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 80 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet at 20c.@20½c. for Crude, 36c.@38c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in at lower and drooping prices. Sales since our last 4,100 bbls., in lots, at $31 50@$31 75 for new Mess, closing at $31 62 cash; $29 50 for one year old Mess; $26 75@$27 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@20c. for Hams; sales 235 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is declining; sales since our last, 350 tierces and barrels at 18½c.@21c. ℘ lb. Beef is in limited request at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull at irregular prices. Beef Hams rule quiet at $45 ℘ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 27c.@40c. for State 40c.@45c for fancy do. Pennsylvania, and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in moderate demand at 6c.@21c. ℘ lb.

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℘ lb	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ lb	35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ lb	32	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb	35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ lb	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℘ lb	31	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb	34	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ lb	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℘ lb	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ lb	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℘ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ℘ lb	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, ℘ lb	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℘ lb	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Are in demand but rather heavy. Sales since our last, 570 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 436 boxes Havana, part at from 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined sugars continue in fair demand, at 13½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 11,000 lbs. at 21½c.@21½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 81,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 8,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Is neglected and nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements, included, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℘ lb.; 30,000 bushels Corn at 5¼d. ℘ bushel; and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 10,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark and brig, with Corn, at 5s. ℘ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera—IL TROVATORE. Characters by Mme. Amalia Patti, Signors Massimiliani, Bellini, Colletti and the Company. Musical Director and Conductor Signor Nicolo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRELAND AS IT WAS and HANDY ANDY Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE OCTOROON. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BUISLAY FAMILY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Caroline Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill for the erection of a marine hospital at Yokohama, Japan, was passed. A joint resolution for the codification of the customs laws, at a cost not to exceed $10,000, was passed. A bill was reported from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, authorizing the use in post-offices of weights of the denomination of grammes; also authorizing the use of the French metric system of weights and measures; also, a Commission to facilitate the adoption of a uniform system of coinage between the United States and foreign countries. Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the civil service. It regulates appointments by providing that they shall be made upon examination and continue through good behavior, and is identical with the bill of Mr. Jenckes, of the House. The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi, with the House amendments extending the right to other places on the Mississippi, was announced and referred to the Committee on Post Roads. The bill for the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was then taken up. Pending its discussion, the message of the President vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was received. After some debate, a vote was taken on the passage of the bill over the veto, and was carried, yeas 33, nays 12. The action of the House having been announced, the bill was declared to be a law.

In the House, a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Raymond April 2, to appoint a Commission to report on the best mode of enlarging the means of transportation between the Western States and the Atlantic seaboard, was passed. The joint resolution granting the right of way through military reservations to railroad companies, and authorizing the President to restore, from time to time, to the public domain any portion of such reservations over or near which the Union Pacific Railroad, or any of its branches may pass, and which may not be required for military purposes, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A bill was passed exempting pensions from the Internal Revenue taxation. The message of the President vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was received, and the bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 104 to 33. The Rousseau-Grinnell case was next considered and debated at some length, but further postponed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Georgia Equal Rights Association assembled in Convention at Augusta last week. The principal business of the Convention was to examine into the conduct of Mr. J. G. Bryant, the editor of the *Loyal Georgian*, and President of the Convention, who was accused of swindling the freedmen. The Committee reported in favor of Bryant on *ex parte* testimony; but added a resolution condemning the attacks of the *Loyal Georgian* on General Tillson. Upon invitation General Tillson was present and addressed the Convention. He denounced Bryant as a liar and swindler, and cautioned the freedmen to give him neither support or countenance.

By the late treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians they covenant that Slavery shall never exist among them, and in consideration of the sum of $300,000 cede to this Government the territory west of the ninety-eighth degree west longitude, known as the leased district, and obligate themselves to bestow upon all persons of African descent, resident in the Nations, and their descendants, all the rights, privileges and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens, and also give them each forty acres of land on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Marston, of East Haddam, Conn., took her daughter and the child of a neighbor to the river for a bath. She sat on the bank watching the children, when suddenly her attention was attracted by their cries, and she found that they had got beyond their depth. With motherly instinct she plunged into the water to rescue the little ones, and was herself carried under. All three soon appeared at the surface, struggling for life, but the effort was unavailing, and they finally went down to a watery grave.

On Saturday morning last, while an express messenger was going over his customary route in Boston for the purpose of delivering money packages, he was jostled by some pedestrians near the foot of Washington-street, but paid no attention to the fact until he had nearly crossed the street, when he discovered that the upper package of the pile of bills in his satchel had been abstracted. It contained about $4,000. No clue to the thief could be discovered.

Gardner Howland & Sons' paper-mill at Mechanicsville was badly damaged by fire on Monday morning. The mill was a large one-story structure, covering nearly an acre of ground. The entire roof was burned off. It will require about two months to repair the works so as to resume operations. The loss is from $12,000 to $15,000; no insurance. The fire, it is supposed, originated from the careless handling of matches by some of the workmen.

The Military Board appointed for an examination of the various fire-arms now in use by different nations, have carefully examined sixty-one different rifles and muskets, and have reported that the most effective, safe and substantial arm is the Springfield rifle, with the Berdan improvement, which changes it to a breech-loading rifle. The Board consisted of Maj.-Gens. Hancock, Buchanan and Griffin, Brig.-Gen. Hayes, and Cols. Owens, Benton and Porter.

The swindling game in connection with the North Bank of Hoboken, already published, proves to have been arranged on an extensive scale, and it cannot yet be known with how much success. On Saturday the game of the certificates of deposit was tried at Philadelphia on the house of Hagan, Boyd & Co., tobacco-dealers, but did not work. The New-York papers were received just in time to expose the transaction and secure the swindler.

Over 200 persons are sick, and one young man has died, at Abington, Mass., from the effects of lemonade and refreshments partaken of on the Fourth of July. They were poisoned in some unknown manner. A coroner's jury is investigating the case.

The Syracuse papers are discussing the proposition of the removal of the Genesee College to that city. It has become a general conviction of the officers of that institution and leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Western New-York that the present location at Lima is too near to Rochester and too remote from the great centres of population for the prosperity of the institution.

A piratical craft arrived in Galveston harbor on the 3d inst., wearing the black flag and carrying six guns on each side. City officers rowed out to her in a row boat, but were fired upon and forced to retire. The pirates then steamed away. A United States gunboat followed some time, but could not overtake her.

By way of Honolulu intelligence is received of the burning of the New-York clipper ship *Hornet*, on the 3d of May, northeast of the Marquesas Islands. The *Hornet* was bound for San Francisco, and had a large quantity of kerosene on board. The Captain and twelve of the crew and two passengers were saved, after being out forty-three days in the longboat. Two other boats remain to be heard from.

The police in Charleston, S. C., have succeeded in ferreting out and arresting a number of colored men charged with being implicated in the murder of B. S. Rhett, Esq. The parties have been committed for trial, and one of them confessed that he committed the murder with the assistance of another who instigated it.

George Peabody proposes to deposit with the Peabody Institute, at Danvers, Queen Victoria's portrait and autograph letter and Earl Russel's letter. He will also deposit a gold box, presented to him by one of the London associations. Mr. Peabody also intends to endow the branch library at Danvers with an additional $40,000.

The reports that the conference with the Indians gathered at Fort Laramie had proved a failure, and that they had returned to their homes in a hostile attitude, proves untrue. The President has received notification that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with the Upper Plattes, Sioux and Cheyennes.

Rev. Wm. H. Furness, D. D., of Philadelphia, preached the sermon before the graduating class of the Divinity School on Sunday evening, in the Appleton Chapel, Cambridge. The annual Commencement day at Harvard College occurs to-morrow—Wednesday.

The Medical Association of the State of Georgia has just awarded to Dr. E. S. Gaillard, of Richmond, Va., the prize of that body for his Essay on Diphtheria.

The town of Lower Canning, in Nova Scotia, was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Over fifty stores and dwellings were burned.

Rev. D. A. Wasson, pastor of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, Boston, (formerly Rev. Theodore Parker's,) has resigned his charge.

A dispatch in yesterday's *Evening Post* says that Gen. Dix has written a letter to Senator Doolittle, fully endorsing the Philadelphia Convention.

Capt. Henry S. Stellwagen, United States Navy, died on Sunday at Cape Island.

The amount subscribed for the Harvard Memorial Hall at Cambridge is $172,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

The heat was almost enough to render tallow from the live bullocks exposed for sale on the cobble stone pavements, independent of fat-boiling establishments. The poor brutes suffered terribly, and at one time six dead and five dying bullocks could be counted in the yards. Besides these, many dropped in the streets on their way to the slaughter houses. It was a mistake in attempting to drive them during the middle of the day. The market was very slow on account of the excessive heat, with only 2,600 head in the Forty-fourth street yards. They would have gone off rapidly and at higher rates had the day been cool. As it was, they brought about last week's prices, but all were not sold at night. Trade dragged heavily in the afternoon. Milch cows are unchanged, but veal calves are lower, prime animals rarely bringing over 12½c. Sheep too, are lower, with a full supply on hand. Fat sheep are worth 6c.@6½c. Hogs are a shade down, selling at 10¾c.@11¼c., with 34 cars in the market this morning.

Judge Cardozo, of the Common Pleas, yesterday decided to grant the motion to continue the injunction in the suit of Driscoll *vs.* The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, the particulars of which were published in our columns some days ago. This was a case in which the plaintiff had no license under any law to dispose of intoxicating liquors. The Excise Board, &c., being now permanently enjoined from interfering with the sale of liquor on Sunday by the plaintiff at his place of business in Oak-street, and the Police, in consequence of this decision, on which was based the last order of Superintendent Kennedy, having no power in the premises, the plaintiff, Driscoll, is apparently much better off pecuniarily than are those who have paid their $250 for their right to sell on week days up to 12 o'clock at night.

Messrs. Weil & Son, of No. 37 Abattoir-place, having been ordered by Attorney Bliss, of the Metropolitan Board of Health, to discontinue the business of fat-melting and bone-boiling in their present premises, have sued out an injunction, through Judge John R. Brady, of the Court of Common Pleas, restraining the Health Board and its servants from meddling or in any manner interfering with their business until the 17th instant, when the Board of Health must show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual.

In the Allaire Will case, about which so much has been published in our columns recently, Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, yesterday decided to set aside the inquest taken a week or two since, on condition of paying $250 counsel fees, in addition to the taxable fees, and costs of trial and entry of judgment, and also on condition of the respondents stipulating to have the issues tried in October next. This case has been before the Surrogate's and other Courts for several years past.

Four decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice Clerke presiding. Two of the suits were brought by wives, and in the other two cases husbands were the plaintiffs. The following are the names of the parties: Susan Traver *vs.* John Traver; Hulda Rohrscneider *vs.* Carl F. A. Rohrscneider; Wm. Behrendt *vs.* Petra Mareno Behrendt; and Eugene Chave *vs.* Cecelia Chave.

Messrs. Brown, De Voe & Knapp, the contractors for cleaning the streets, have addressed an elaborate letter to the President of the Board of Health, informing him that they have sought to comply with the conditions of their contract to the letter, and complaining that citizens persistently violate the health ordinances, and thus render the keeping of the streets in perfectly cleanly state an impossibility.

Judges Lott and Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of Kings, yesterday rendered decisions declaring the Excise Law to be constitutional. The matter came before them on a petition for writs of *habeas corpus* taking from the lower Courts two persons who had been arrested for selling liquor without license. The parties were remanded back to the custody of the lower Court to be disposed of according to the provisions of the law.

The litigation in the matter of the People of the State of New-York *vs.* The Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railway Company, has just been determined by Mr. Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, at Special Term. The Court has decided that the Company is entitled to a dismissal of the plaintiffs' complaint with costs, and judgment has been ordered accordingly.

John Lynch, a pawnbroker at No 78 Grand-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling on a charge of being implicated in the celebrated Lord bond robbery at No. 38 Exchange-place. The evidence elicited so far shows Lynch to have been in possession of some of the missing bonds. He was held to bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the complaint at an examination next Wednesday.

A motion made in the suit of Joseph W. Hancox *vs.* Thomas Cornell, for a permanent injunction, has been denied by the Supreme Court, with costs to the defendant. This action arose from a dispute between the proprietors of two rival North River steamboat lines as to who had the best right to use a certain portion of the Harrison-street Pier.

A fracas occurred in the lager-beer saloon of Robert Hargast, No. 193 Division-street, during which Herman Heckberg was stabbed about the breast and face by Christian P. Smith. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Smith was committed to prison by Justice Shandley.

On receipt of a telegram announcing Judge Lott's decision affirming the constitutionality of the Excise Law, yesterday morning, President Acton, of the Police Board, bade the janitor float over the police central office the flag of the United States.

Peter Gillen, a well-known Sixth Ward loafer, committed a gross assault upon Wm. Wagner, at the lager-beer saloon No. 267 William-street. He was held for trial by Justice Dowling.

A mandamus has been granted by the Supreme Court in the case of The People *ex rel.* Edward Gebhardt *vs.* Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller.

Yesterday morning, Elizabeth McFarland, aged eight years, was killed at No. 336 East Tenth-street, by her father accidentally falling upon her out of a hammock.

James Cusick and Daniel Clahon quarreled on Sunday, and the latter bit Cusick's nose off. He was held for trial by Justice Dodge.

The official bulletin of the Board of Health, yesterday, reported two authenticated cases of cholera in Jersey-street.

There were eight hundred and twenty-seven deaths in this City last week.

Gold fell 3⅛ ₩ cent. on the European news of yesterday. Money easy at 5@6 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. Government Stocks active and higher, and the Railway speculation excited, generally upward until the close of business, when there was a break of 3 ₩ cent in Erie Shares.

The extreme heat of the weather yesterday checked business in Produce and Merchandise, though prices generally favored buyers. The freight market was quiet.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

Fears and Purposes of the Radical Leaders—The Union Party and the Philadelphia Convention.

Washington, Sunday, July 15, 1866.

Political panics are quite as mischievous in their way as panics in an army. Parties are demoralized, and sometimes routed, by the apprehension of dangers that prove to have been wholly imaginary. Sometimes, too, these fears create the dangers they dread, and thus fulfill their own predictions. The Union Party in Congress is just now experiencing a panic of more than usual severity, and its action under the circumstances does more credit to its zeal than to its discretion.

You may have noticed the passage in the House, a few days since, of a resolution offered by Gen. Paine, of Wisconsin, calling on *the States* to organize, discipline and equip their militia, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordnance and ammunition now under custody of the General Government be *distributed among the States*,—the distribution among the loyal States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders. The resolution came up from the Committee on Military Affairs and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, under the previous question. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country: and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended, by those who secured its passage, as *the first step toward preparation for another civil war*. Although no debate was had upon it, members were urged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were privy to its introduction. Some were told that it was necessary to enable the Southern loyalists to protect themselves:—others that it was simply a matter of detail in the War Department:—others that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President: and others that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a matter of importance—but this was refused.

Most of the leading and reflecting Radicals in Congress take this view of the political future: If the Fall elections result in the choice of Northern Democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted, will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly, and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose sessions he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the loyal States—if they constitute a majority from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if necessary, invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain them in that position. They do not in the least conceal their purpose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to "drive the rival Congress, with the President and his Cabinet and supporters, into the Potomac," to use the language of one of the ablest and most sincere of their number. If you will recall the remarks of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in last week's first caucus, you will see this movement clearly foreshadowed—indeed avowed. He declared his belief that an issue of *force* was rapidly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. He acts, and all who coöperate with him in these measures profess to act, under the apprehension that the President intends to resort to force,—that he means to disperse the present Congress on its reassembling in December if it refuses to admit the Southern members: and Mr. Farnsworth ascribed to Mr. Seward the declaration, that this Congress should never reassemble unless the Southern members were admitted—in support of this belief. I need scarcely say that Mr. Seward never made any remark of the kind, nor that the project ascribed to the President is purely an invention, or at best the crazy dream of a political nightmare. But in either case it serves the same purpose. It covers, and is held to justify, the determination to arouse the North, and prepare for a resort to force upon the assembling of the Fortieth Congress in extra or in regular session; and *this determination is avowed*. And the resolution to which I have referred, for an organization of the militia and a distribution of arms in the Northern States, is the initial step to its execution.

I do not propose to comment upon the result of such a movement. It is obvious that if any such contingency should arise, the war would not be *sectional*, as was the last: it would be a war of political parties and of neighborhoods. Not only have the great body of the Union Party in Congress no sympathy with these views and purposes, but they are in the main ignorant and incredulous of their existence. That the extreme Radicals entertain them, however, there is not the slightest doubt, and we know, from the experience of Secession in 1861, how few men it sometimes requires to plunge a great party or a great nation into war.

The Philadelphia Convention is another source of panic to the Union Party. By the Radicals of whom I have spoken, it is regarded as intended to pave the way for bringing Northern Democrats and Southern rebels into close concert of action under the protection of the President, at the opening of the next Congress for the purpose referred to above. And by nearly the whole Union Party, as represented here, it is believed that its object is to break up the Union organization and form a new party which shall embrace Northern Democrats, Southern rebels and such portions of the Union Party as may be detached from the old organization. It seems to be overlooked that the Convention is called simply for consultation,—that it is not proposed to make nominations for any office, to organize any new party or to interfere in any way with existing political parties. Any one or all of these things *may* be done by the Convention,—but none of them are embraced or proposed in the call for it. Those who may do them in Convention, or support them when done, will of course be responsible for their action. If the Convention should take steps hostile to the Union Party, no one could longer adhere to both. If it should make hostile nominations, or adopt a hostile platform, no one could support both. But until something of that sort is actually done, it is not easy to see why any man of any party may not go into *consultation* with his fellow-citizens, from every party and from every section, without forfeiting his party relations. The idea that Members of Congress have any right in caucus or elsewhere, to issue decrees of expulsion or exclusion in such a case, is simply absurd.

At the same time it is evident that the Philadelphia Convention is regarded with great disfavor by all sections of the Union Party. That party is not disposed to forget that it was the only political organization upon which the Government relied during the war, and that it saved the integrity of the nation against the armed efforts of the rebels in the South and the political hostility of Democrats in the North. It feels, therefore, that it is now entitled to control the Government as against both these parties, and it is not disposed to coöperate with either of them or to accept their coöperation in any political action whatever. They objected to the first call for the Philadelphia Convention, that it would admit all Southern rebels who would not accept the Union they had tried to destroy, while it excluded many of the men who had saved it. They object to the second call, that while it excludes all Union men who insist on guarantees and conditions of restoration, it expressly hands over *one-half* the Convention to those who opposed the Union Party in the election of 1864—giving them, in fact, the preponderance, inasmuch as in eleven States the Union Party had at that time no existence, and can now, therefore, have no representation. And they are still further repelled by the eager alacrity with which the recent rebels of the South and the intense Copperheads of the North, like Fernando Wood and Vallandigham, accept the invitation and prepare to take part in its proceedings. The repugnance which they feel to a political association with men whose record is so utterly unpatriotic and so obnoxious to public reprobation, is by no means unnatural or unjust, and contributes largely to prejudice the public mind against the Convention and all connected with it. It gives color to and confirms the charge that its object is to reinstate in office and in power men who have been justly expelled by the people for their crimes against the country, and to exclude those to whom the country is indebted for its salvation.

The Union Party must not forget, however, that the Philadelphia Convention is due entirely to its own failure to comprehend and meet the necessities of the hour. When the war was over and the rebellion suppressed, a powerful public sentiment, pervading all parties, demanded the prompt restoration of *national action* under the Constitution and in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Government. If the Union Party had responded to that sentiment, which was very powerful in its own ranks—if it had coöperated with the President, who did comprehend and sympathize with it—and had made the restoration of union, peace and concord the first object of its endeavors, it would have broadened its own foundations and left neither motive nor excuse for any such movement as that which is now on foot. If Congress had, two months ago, admitted to their seats loyal members from Southern States, who could take the oath prescribed by law—in other words, if they had admitted the members from Tennessee and Arkansas, the only States which have sent such men, the Philadelphia Convention would never have been heard of. Unfortunately the Union Party, contrary to the judgment of very many of its own members, surrendered itself to the guidance of men with whom other things were more important than the peace and harmony of the country. It followed the lead of men who insisted upon "reconstructing" the Government from its foundations, instead of restoring the Union which the rebellion had for the time destroyed, and repairing the breaches which the war had made. It listened to tales of the provinces it had conquered, the new rights it had acquired, the absolute, unchecked power it now enjoyed; and while it was indulging its dreams of subjugation, of confiscation, of universal suffrage and the elevation of the negro race, the enemy quietly stepped in and took possession of the stronghold of the Union and Constitution where all its victories had been won, but which for the moment it seems to have deserted.

These defaults of its own have given the Philadelphia Convention a degree of strength which it is not wise for the leaders of the Union Party to ignore or underrate. By judicious counsels at the outset they might have prevented it; at a later stage they might have controlled it; it is not yet too late to save themselves from being ruined by it. But they will make a fatal mistake if they content themselves with ignoring or denouncing it. If it should happen to be under the guidance of wise and patriotic counsels—if the Southern delegates who may participate in its deliberations should proffer, in their words and their action, unmistakable evidence of the sincerity with which they accept the adverse result of the war they waged, and of their readiness to adapt their laws, their habits and their whole political action to the necessities which that result has created—if the Northern Democrats, who share its action, should cut loose from the men and the measures which made them so justly obnoxious to public censure during the war, and should pledge themselves to the honor of the nation and to a liberal policy worthy alike of its history and its destiny—if the platform of principles which the Convention may adopt, and the action it may recommend, shall prove thus responsive to the enlarged and lofty aspirations of the national heart, it may be found that no party organization, however compact it may seem to be, and however strongly fortified by the memory of past services, can withstand its influence upon the sentiments and the action of the great body of the American people. It is a mistake to deem a party organization solid and unassailable merely because it looks so. A political party, like the ice of a frozen lake, melts away from beneath, and while at evening its surface may seem to be perfectly solid and untouched by rift or seam, the breeze of a single night may perfect the work which weeks of silent, unseen decay have been preparing. Doubts as to the continued necessity or usefulness of a party never begin with its leaders or active workers, but always with the silent masses who merely watch and think, while others act, and whose action, in a season of commotion, can never be predicted two weeks ahead. Nor must it be forgotten that the position of the Union Party to-day is one which it has never held before. The issues to which it will stand committed are new to its organization and to the public mind. The people have never yet been called to vote upon them, and while they may seem to their zealous advocates and authors to be very strong, others may prove to be still stronger than they.

The Italian army suffered a sad reverse the other day because, trusting in the goodness of its cause, it marched boldly upon fortresses whose strength it despised. The Union Party will consult its own safety and the good of the country, by not throwing itself against the Philadelphia Convention until it knows a little more of the nature and strength of its armament.

R.

The Peace Reports—Much of the Speculation Premature.

Those who have become sanguine over the immediate prospect of peace in Europe may do well to moderate their hopes. There is undoubtedly much in the latest intelligence from Europe to give cause for a kind of hopeful expectancy on the part of those who regard war—all wars—as wrong, as inimical to social and political progress. The most thoroughly armed and most doggedly obstinate Power in Europe has suffered a succession of terrible reverses at the hands of her Northern rival. Driven by the rapid and overwhelming concentration of the Prussian forces from Holstein, Saxony and Bohemia, Austria has, no doubt, lost alike in military *prestige* and material strength enough to discourage a Power of less tenacity, endurance and pride. And when on the back of these successive and overwhelmingly sudden reverses, there comes the news that Venetia has been voluntarily surrendered to France, for whatever disposition she may be prepared to make of it—it is not unnatural that lookers-on at a distance should rush to the conclusion that Austria is fairly and finally beaten, and that the dawn of peace is at hand. But, at the same time, various facts may as well be borne in mind which do not so exactly square with the notion of an immediate termination of hostilities. The reports of the latest Prussian victories—that is as to the *magnitude* of those victories—we have received almost exclusively through purely Prussian channels. Benedek does not conceal his losses, but the extent of these losses, in justice to the courage of the Austrian soldiers and the skill of the Austrian commanders, we cannot *weigh* by the Prussian standard. And turning to Venetia, the decided victory which fell to the Austrian arms in front of Verona, and the repulse of the Italian volunteers in the Upper Tyrol, are in themselves practical proofs that Venetia is *not* to be surrendered because it could no longer be held. Rather is the conclusion fair, that Francis Joseph considered his honor satisfied in having driven back the Italian army with overpowering loss, and that in now giving up Venetia, after showing himself able to hold it single-handed against Italy, he but gives effect to a purpose deliberately formed before the outbreak of hostilities.

There have been daily reports from Paris, since the opening of the war, that the Courts of Vienna and the Tuileries were in confidential communication on this very question. If this was so—and there is good reason to believe it—then Austria has simply taken a step at the South, which will release both her hands. Her losses, heavy as they may have been, can be shortly made up both in men and material, after she relinquishes her grasp on the Italian provinces. It is possible that the task of a further readjustment of territorial boundaries, both in Central Europe and in the East, may be accomplished by a Convention of all the powers interested. But such a result is an exceedingly remote possibility. And until a thorough readjustment *is* effected, it is vain to hope for permanent peace. We do well then not to take it too soon for granted, that a fortnight's fighting is to be all the warlike preliminary to an era of pacific settlements, when each nation shall peaceably surrender whatever territory its neighbors may decree the alienation of, in an international Convention. It will be a hopeful time when it comes to this. But Europe has been too long accustomed to large standing armies to surrender bodily and at once to the Peace Society, even at the invitation of so peaceably-minded a potentate as the Ruler of France.

The Point of Honor.

We are glad to see members of the House becoming so exceedingly jealous upon questions involving their personal and Congressional integrity. On Saturday last no less than three cases bearing upon this subject were taken up; and the way in which each case was treated gives us hope upon two points—first, that gentlemen will be more careful hereafter in making charges of discreditable conduct; secondly, that those who are accused, or who may consider themselves involved in the accusation, will be more prompt than heretofore to demand investigation by the House.

The first case arose at the opening of Saturday's session, in a debate on the bill to provide for the construction of bridges over the Mississippi for railroad purposes. Mr. Hogan, of Missouri, asserted that Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, had "come to Congress at the bidding and by permission of the great monopolies of the country," and went on to say that these "great monopolies have their agents on this floor; they have their interested stockholders here to *vote* on this measure; they have their feed attorneys here to *vote* on this measure, to rob the people of the West of their great God-given right to navigate freely the great Mississippi River." A colleague of Mr. Alley at once arose and took exception to these words, and required them to be taken down and read at the Clerk's desk. According to the Press report:

> The Speaker decided that the words excepted to were out of order as being a reflection upon members of the House.
>
> Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, suggested the real question was whether the statement was true.
>
> Mr. Hogan disclaimed any wish to say anything improper, and said he would not have made any such reflection if debate had been allowed.
>
> Mr. Boutwell interrupted, and claimed that the House had a right to know whether the gentleman from Missouri adhered to what he said or retracted it.
>
> Mr. Hogan said *he preferred, as the words were clearly not proper, to withdraw them.*
>
> Mr. Boutwell urged that that was not a sufficient retraction, and wanted to know whether the gentleman (Mr. Hogan) meant to maintain his position.
>
> Mr. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, said he thought the gentleman from Missouri had done all that the House required, and moved that he be allowed to proceed in order, which was agreed to.

Several other members took up the charge of Mr. Hogan, and it was some time before he was permitted to go on with his speech. But he had been compelled to withdraw his words and retract the charge which he had made but a few minutes before.

The next case was on the same bill, and, though perhaps slightly jocular in character, served as an illustration of the touchingly sensitive nature which Congressmen are now acquiring. It was Mr. Alley who, in turn, made a charge upon Washburne, of Illinois, remarking that "anybody who had served in the House with the member from Illinois, (Mr. Washburne,) so long as he (Mr. Alley) had served, knew very well that measures which did not bring any toll to his mill (and by 'his mill' he meant the City of Galena,) never received much favor at his hands." Washburne was no less prompt in calling his accuser to order, taking exception to these remarks, which were written down and read from the Clerk's desk; but the Speaker did not deem the words offensive, and as they will doubtless secure for Washburne the entire vote of the City of Galena, we must admire the way in which he saved his honor and secured his end.

The third and last case of the assertion of the personal integrity of members on Saturday was that of Mr. Conkling, of this State, who had been accused by Gen. Fry of dishonorable and criminal conduct and motives in certain prosecutions for military offences some time ago. A special committee had examined these charges, taking testimony and listening to the arguments of counsel, and now their report was laid on the table. The committee unanimously pronounced that none of the charges, "whether made directly and openly or indirectly and covertly, have any foundation in truth; that the conduct of Mr. Conkling in relation to each of the matters investigated by the committee has been above reproach, and that no circumstances sufficient to excite reasonable suspicion have arisen which could justify or excuse the attack made upon him in the letter of Gen. Fry." They furthermore severely reprehended Fry's conduct in making charges in such a reckless manner, and for traducing, as a public functionary, "the official as well as the personal character of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States by the publication of a libel which he was so illy prepared to sustain."

We must confess to our perfect delight in seeing such a spirit and such a regard for the proprieties of language and the character of members, asserting themselves in the Congress of the United States. It opens up hopes for the future, at the same time that it calls up memorable reminiscences of the past.

Congressional Caucus Slanders.

We read in the report of the Republican caucus that—

> Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, had been told on high authority that Mr. Seward had said that this Congress would never meet again until the Southern States were restored to (all) their rights, of representation in Congress.
>
> Mr. Hale, of New-York, asked for his authority for this statement.
>
> Mr. Farnsworth replied that he had heard it from several parties. On being pressed for some authority, he said he should not give it, and several members around said, "don't give it." Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, saying he had no doubt Mr. Seward had said it.
>
> Mr. Hale said, in the absence of any authority, he did not believe Mr. Seward had ever said anything of the kind.

This is the sort of reckless, irresponsible, vicious personal calumny that members of Congress practice. In this way hostility to the Administration is created. Slanders are thus industriously circulated.

Mr. Farnsworth makes a grave charge against the Secretary of State. It is denied, but reiterated "upon high authority." The "authority" is demanded and refused, "several members" exclaiming, "don't give it." In other words, though you have no "authority" for the calumny, stick to it!

Such is the justice and morality of a caucus by which the present Congress has been ruled!

For eight months the President has received nothing from Congress but distrust, suspicion, slanders and denunciation. They charged him with having gone back to the Democratic Party, without the slightest fact, or circumstance, or color of truth in support of the accusation. There was no better or truer Union man throughout the rebellion than Andrew Johnson. For this the assassins who struck Lincoln and Seward intended to strike Johnson, whose life was only preserved by an incident—preserved that his character might be stabbed by malignant partisan leaders and journals. Look for a moment at the language and spirit of this caucus. Mr. Hotchkiss, of New-York, talked about a "licensed head butcher." Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, "believed that the President was a *traitor* to the party and the country." Mr. Garfield "indorsed all that had been said about the treachery of the President." Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he "believed Andrew Johnson to be just as much of a traitor as Jeff. Davis." *This was loudly applauded.* Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, "denounced President Johnson as a *traitor*, in league with *rebels* and *copperheads!*"

In justice to Mr. Raymond, who was grossly slandered by the *Herald*, *World*, and *Tribune*, and whose vindication is triumphant, we rejoice that their "injunction of secrecy" was removed. The revelation must do good in other ways, for it is impossible that the people can approve of such violent, vindictive, and revolutionary proceedings. But for the reputation of Congress and its members, it is to be regretted that the secrets of that prison-house are revealed. The institution of "Jacobin Clubs" and "Star Chambers" will prove as obnoxious to public sentiment in America as they did in France and England.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Tax Case.—Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court, has filed his decision in the case of Augustus S. Peabody *et al.* *vs.* Sheridan Shook, Collector. The Judge holds, first, that persons doing business under a banker's license may transact the business of both banker and broker under it; that when purchases and sales of stock are made by a banker for his own account, he is not liable to pay a tax on such transactions; also that a banker may advance money on stocks and sell them to reimburse his advances, without being liable to the broker's tax.

This decision overrules one lately made by the Revenue Department, and is of great importance to Wall-street operators.

The Logic of Political Events.

At the caucus—

> Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said he was willing to remain in session if it would do any good, but he thought we could very easily finish our business, and he was satisfied there was no reason for sitting till December. It was clear that no rebel Congress could be brought into power before next March, when this Congress would expire, but after that he was satisfied that the rebels would be brought in by fair means or foul, but we can do nothing about this until the time comes.

For this calamity, should it come, the present Congress will be directly and alone responsible. Such a misfortune will proceed, logically, from the blindness and infatuation of Radicalism. With the present Congress there is no merit in loyalty. Union members of Congress from Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi have been "kept out in the cold" for more than seven months. Congress is about to close its session, and, except that the army is disbanded, we are as much at war with the South as we were in 1864. Congress obstructs instead of facilitating reunion. Southern States send some loyal Representatives to Washington, but Congress rejects them. It is not to be expected that the country will stand still. The whole South will send whoever they please to the next Congress. These Representatives, uniting with Northern Democrats, will organize the next Congress. And this, we repeat, is the entertainment to which they have invited themselves. This is the music they must face—this the storm they sowed and the whirlwind they must reap.

It required nothing but common sense and honesty to avert all this mischief. The path of duty was marked out in the Constitution as plainly as the course of a ship is indicated on the chart. Congress is the sole judge of the eligibility of its members. There was an overwhelming Republican majority in both Houses. It was their duty and their privilege to pass upon the qualifications of Representatives applying for admission. The *loyal* men should have been admitted and disloyal men rejected. That would have sent the questions back to the people, making loyalty and disloyalty the *test* in future elections. All this would have worked harmoniously, for this was simply in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

But Messrs. Stevens, Sumner and Greeley chose to inaugurate a different policy, and Congress accepted their programme. Mr. Morrill has discovered where it is leading them and how it will end.

Progress and Spirit of Party Despotism.

The "injunction of secrecy" has been removed! The proceedings of the Congressional caucus are revealed! And what a revelation!! In spirit and language one can almost imagine himself reading a chapter in French history. The Confederate conspirators in Canada, when arranging for the assassination of Lincoln, Seward, Johnson and Stanton, need not have been more bitter or denunciatory. Their hatred of President Johnson, though deadly, was not more violently expressed. There is this marked difference, however. The Confederates had reasons for hating Andrew Johnson. He had nobly and boldly resisted secession and rebellion. He had stood firmly by the Government, the Constitution and the Union. The warfare of Congress upon the President is unfounded and wanton. Its leaders conspired against him in advance of any action justifying or excusing it. Their first step, in caucus, when the session opened, was to create a hostile "Committee of Fifteen," by which political legislation was shaped and controlled.

Joint Committee on Retrenchment.

The Senate, on Saturday, passed with amendments the House resolution providing for the appointment of a joint Committee on the subject of *retrenchment*, to sit during the recess of Congress, and report at next session. The resolution, as amended, makes the Committee consist of three Senators and five Representatives, and their range of inquiries concerning retrenchment is made applicable to the military and naval as well as the civil service of the Government. If the House agrees to the amendments, as we suppose it will, and if the Committee is created, we hope such members will be appointed to serve on it as will constitute a guarantee for its uprightness and efficiency. The tendency of things in Congress is toward such extravagance, and schemes involving the expenditure of public money are introduced under so many plausible pretexts, that the Committee, to be of any service at all, must consist of members possessed not only of intelligence and honor, but of legislative experience, some knowledge of political economy and the laws of finance, as well as of a good head and strong convictions on the subject of economical reform. We have often trembled for the finances of the country during the present session, as scheme after scheme, bill after bill, has been introduced, involving the expenditure of vast sums of money—and not only introduced but pushed to the very verge of passage, where some of them now stand. We have as high an opinion as any one can intelligently entertain of the resources of America, the capacity of the people for enduring taxation, and their determination to uphold the national credit. But when we see, during a year of peace, measures pushed all but through Congress, which would involve the expenditure of as much money as was spent during any one of the four years of war; when we see how industry, business, and all the public interests are suffering from the enormous taxation at present imposed; when we witness the apprehensions of the people concerning such legislation as bears upon finance, revenue, expenditure, and taxation, we do not feel inclined to conceal the fact that there are perils in the future, not of bankruptcy, we believe, but of such difficulties as may paralyze the national energies, and put a break on the course of the national prosperity. It is all nonsense to say that "we can stand *anything* in the way of taxation." Strong as we are, and broad as is our back, there is a limit to our strength and endurance. And our lawmakers will not need to increase our burdens much beyond what they are at present to find out that the limit is already being approached. This is a very serious subject, both to the individual citizen and to the nation at large, and shrewd, patriotic men are astonished and appalled at the way in which it has been dealt with by the present Congress. We took occasion lately to congratulate the country on the fact that Congress had *not quite* enacted into law certain uncalled for bills involving the expenditure, some of millions, others of tens of millions, and others of hundreds of millions of dollars. The country will make a narrow escape, if during the short time that remains of the present session, we escape the infliction of one or other of these schemes. We have been inclined for some time to base our hopes upon the fact that the Constitution has conferred upon President Johnson the power of *veto*.

As the new Joint Committee on Retrenchment is composed of members of Congress, we judge that body will pay more attention to such recommendations as it may make than has been paid to those of the Commission on Revenue and Taxation, which was composed of able economists, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, outside of the ranks of Congress.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Official Report of the Investigation as to the Conduct of its Business and its Failure

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, July 15, 1866.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, charged to inquire into the condition of National Banks, &c., submit the following Report:

On the 8th of May, 1866, the subjoined resolution was adopted by the House:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be directed to examine into the affairs of the National Banks generally, and particularly all the facts and circumstances connected with the recent failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, and report to the House the amount of Government money deposited in said bank, and by whom, and the cause of its failure; and also what further legislation is necessary in regard to the National Banks to protect the public and the Government. And the said Committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath.

The Committee first took up the matter of the "Merchants' National Bank of Washington," and without waiting to finish all the investigations which have been initiated, the Committee deem it advisable at this time to lay before the House such results as have thus far been reached. In regard to one portion of their investigation, the testimony taken by the Committee has been full and complete, and furnishes a full answer to the inquiry as to the cause of the failure of the Merchants' National Bank.

The bank was organized in September, 1864. The following appear by the organization certificate to have been the original stockholders:

	Shares.
C. W. Boteler, Jr., of Washington, D. C.	100
J. B. Stewart, of Washington, D. C.	600
E'd Hall, of Washington, D. C.	50
L. J. Middleton, of Washington, D. C.	50
Thos. H. Osbourn, of Prince George's Co., Md.	500
J. R. Elvans, of Washington, D. C.	50
R. W. Latham, of Washington, D. C.	100
J. W. Maury, of Washington, D. C.	420
Thomas J. Fisher, of Washington, D. C.	10
J. H. D. Richards, of Washington, D. C.	20
W. W. Rapley, of Washington, D. C.	100
Total	2,000

The following acknowledgment before a Notary Public is attached to the organization certificate:

District of Columbia, County of Washington, ss: On this 8th day of September, A. D. 1864, before me, a Notary Public of the County of Washington, D. C., personally came J. W. Maury, T. H. Osborn, W. W. Rapley, J. H. D. Richards, J. B. Stuart, E. Hall, J. R. Elvans, C. W. Boteler, Jr., L. J. Middleton, T. J. Fisher, R. W. Latham, to me well known, who severally acknowledged that they executed the foregoing certificate for the purposes therein mentioned.

[SEAL.] Witness my hand and seal of seal office the day and year aforesaid.

H. B. SWEENEY, Notary Public.

William Bayne, a brother of L. P. Bayne, of the firm of Bayne & Co., of Baltimore, was its first President, and Leonard Huyck, Cashier.

The capital of the bank was $200,000. It was subsequently made a depository for the public money, and $100,000 deposited with the United States Treasurer as security.

At the time of its failure, on May 3, 1866, the whole amount of public money on deposit at the bank was as follows:

To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States	$7,308 06	
Transferred by Gen. Robinson, May 3	51,258 93—	$58,566 89
To the credit of disbursing officers:		
Col. E. E. Paulding, Paymaster, (including $200,000 deposited April 21)		505,851 76
Lieut.-Col. J. L. Hodge, Paymaster, (consisting of Col. Paulding's checks on Merchants' Bank)		85,000 00
Lieut.-Col. J. B. M. Potter, paymaster, (consisting of Col. Paulding's checks on Merchants' Bank)		11,858 47
Major T. H. Gardner, paymaster, (consisting of Col. Paulding's checks on Merchants' Bank)		5,376 82
Lieut.-Col. William B. Rochester, paymaster, (consisting of Col. Paulding's checks on Merchants' Bank)		380 36
Major D. Taylor, paymaster, (consisting of Col. Paulding's checks on Merchants' Bank)		5,000 00
—— Joseph Poole, paymaster, (consisting of Col. Paulding's checks on Merchants' Bank)		2,807 88
Major J. S. Stewart, paymaster, (consisting of Col. Paulding's checks on Merchants' Bank		81
Gen. H. L. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster		920 91
D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs		29,690 32
Elijah Sells, Superintendent of Indian Affairs		6,516 95
Thomas J. Hobbs, Disbursing Clerk of Treasury Department		25,200 00
H. A. Risley, Special Agent of Treasury		24,542 36
E. B. Olmstead, Disbursing Clerk of Post-office Department		2,215 77
Winnebago Trust Land Fund		3,346 70
Total		$766,572 10

At the time of the failure of the Merchants' National Bank, and for some time previously, the house of Bayne & Co., in Baltimore, was indebted to the bank for an amount very nearly equal to the amount of public money deposited in the bank. This house was the principal debtor, and had almost all the available funds of the bank, without having given, or been required to give, any security whatever for their debt, which was represented by Mr. Huyck, the President of the bank, to have mainly originated in seven-thirty bonds of the United States, transmitted by the bank to Bayne & Co. On the 1st of January last these bonds seem to have been made the pretext for a false and deceptive statement of the condition of the bank in its return to the Comptroller of the Currency by representing the bonds sent to Bayne & Co., as being in the possession of the bank, while, in fact, they were then beyond its control. The cashier, Mr. Sherman, alleges that the books of the bank at that time represented Bayne & Co's debt to be $283,586 56; the deceptive statement was made by reducing that amount to $20,900, the difference being represented as bonds in the bank; the entry on the books of the bank having probably been made by the book-keeper at night, under the direction of the President, Mr. Huyck. This fraudulent return was doubtless intended to conceal the indebtedness of Bayne & Co. from the Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. Huyck justifies it, however, as being in accordance with the facts, as the bank had not been advised of the sale of the bonds.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to go into the details of the testimony concerning the transactions of this bank, as the subject of its management is understood to be in the course of investigation by a judicial tribunal. They content themselves with the statement that all the testimony taken by them proves its management to have been in the highest degree illegal, improvident, reckless and dishonest, and that the failure of the bank was caused by the extravagant and unreasonable credits allowed without security to Bayne & Co., of Baltimore, and that the failure of that firm necessarily involved that of the bank.

There is another part of the subject which the Committee do not feel at liberty to pass without comment. It appears by the testimony that a most pernicious system was adopted by the President of the Bank, Mr. Huyck, in connection with Mr. Oscar King, one of the Directors, and Mr. H. G. Fant, by which they undertook to procure deposits of public money by disbursing officers, for which Mr. Fant and Mr. King received compensation in the nature of interest upon the deposits of those officers, whom they claimed to have influenced to open accounts with the Bank. Mr. King was the special friend and bondsman for Paymaster Paulding, Mr. L. P. Bayne, of the house of Bayne & Co., being the other surety on his bond—both of them Directors of the Bank.

It does not appear by any testimony that the officers making the deposits had knowledge of this payment of interest on their accounts, or that they derived any benefit from it. On the contrary, the parties concerned expressly declare that they concealed all knowledge of that fact from the officers whose acts they thus made the source of profit to themselves. The following letter from Mr. Fant to Mr. Huyck was presented to the committee by Mr. Huyck as evidence that this arrangement for the payment of interest on their accounts was carefully concealed from the disbursing officers who made the deposits of public money. In this respect those officers appear to have been merely the tools of more designing men:

Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1865.

Dear Sir: Col. Paulding will deposit with you a check I have drawn on you for $195,000, and he may also deposit with you $125,000 additional. All this I arranged when up last, and will do more when I come up. Of course, this is the beginning of the arrangement I made with you in August last. I will increase when I come up. Do not intimate to Lathim, or any one else, what is going on, or you will spile all. Tell Sherman not to allude to it to any one. Why don't you answer my letters as well as my book-keeper's letters?

Delays about these matters beget a want of confidence.

Yours, truly, FANT.

The amounts referred to in this letter appear to the credit of Col. Paulding's account at the bank on the 30th of October.

The Committee are of opinion that these payments of interest were illegal, disreputable, and call for severe condemnation. The arrangements for the payment of interest appear to have been made by the President of the Bank without the knowledge or concurrence of the Cashier or of the Board of Directors.

Of the large amount of public money placed in this bank by public officers, a very considerable amount arose from the deposit of checks upon other depositories made only a short time before its failure. Paymaster Paulding deposited on the 21st of April last his checks upon the First National Bank of Washington for $200,000, and on the 1st of May Brig.-Gen. Robinson deposited $50,000 in a check upon the National Bank of the Metropolis. The peculiarity in Paulding's case was, that this deposit was made directly with a view to give assistance to the Merchants' National Bank, which was known to be in trouble. It does not appear from the testimony that the other deposits of public money made about that time were made with the same knowledge or purpose.

The following letter addressed by L. P. Bayne to Mr. Huyck, then of New-York, gives apparently some indication of the character of one of those transactions, as it doubtless refers to the deposit which was soon after made by Col. Paulding:

Banking Office of Bayne & Co.,
Baltimore, April 13, 1866.

My Dear Sir: I have done all that I could to send S—— currency. Honeywell was out till 4 P. M., but could not get it. I feel bad about it, for I fear that it will greatly inconvenience him. I go to Washington to-night to arrange with S—— about matters of business. K—— says he can arrange it to get 150 M. from a party in Washington, to be deposited in your bank, provided you will immediately turn the same over into my hands.

If this is done, all I can say is, that as much of it as I can possibly save for you from use I will do. K. and B. are at work in some important matters, and I think in the operation I can manage to save for you one-half of what is gotten.

This had better be saved than lost at such a time as this. K. goes down to-morrow to get as much of it as he can, and he will want to bring it over with him.

I advise you to telegraph to Sherman to comply with Bayne's request, and send all that K. gets to B. All right.

L. P. BAYNE.

It appears, from what followed, that "K.," who is referred to in this letter, was probably Mr. Oscar King; "B." was one of the Baynes, and "S." was Mr. Sherman, the Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank.

On the 20th of April, when the bank was in great difficulty on account of the impending failure of Bayne & Co., Mr. Oscar King suggested to Mr. Huyck the possibility of procuring a large deposit from Paymaster Paulding, upon whose balance he was then receiving a stipulated interest. Such a transfer of public money was positively prohibited by general orders then existing in the Pay Department of the army; it was therefore proposed to get the consent of the First National Bank to the withdrawal of so large a sum from that bank.

Accordingly, Mr. King having ascertained from Paymaster Paulding his willingness to make the transfer, if consent of the depositories from which the funds were to be drawn could be obtained, the cashier of the First National Bank (Mr. Huntington) was consulted on the subject, and requested to recommend the transfer of $150,000 by Col. Paulding. Mr. Huntington says he declined to make any recommendation, and took an early opportunity to see Col. Paulding to caution him on the subject; he then learned, as he states, that Paulding had already a deposit of several hundred thousand dollars in the Merchants' National Bank.

When informed by Mr. Huntington that the Merchants' National Bank was in difficulty, Col. Paulding suggested that, by giving assistance to the bank in this emergency, he might save the large deposit he already had there, and requested Mr. Huntington to look into the affairs of the bank, and ascertain if it would be safe to do so.

Mr. Huntington further says, that at the request of Col. Paulding he undertook to ascertain the condition of the Merchants' National Bank; he found that their assets consisted chiefly of a debt of Bayne & Co.; and to satisfy him in regard to the responsibility of that firm, Mr. Lawrence Bayne was telegraphed by the President, Mr. Huyck, and came from Baltimore that evening to make a representation of the condition of his affairs. The statement of Mr. Bayne was verbal, but so satisfactory that at the close of the interview Mr. Huntington said he was inclined to recommend the transfer, if the statement of Bayne & Co.'s condition could be relied upon as true. Col. Paulding was not present at this interview.

Mr. Huntington further states, that after his interview with Mr. Bayne and the other parties, and upon further reflection, he resolved to make no recommendation whatever, but to leave Col. Paulding to act on his own responsibility; that he consulted Mr. Henry D. Cooke, the President of his bank, who expressly charged him not to make any recommendation, or to take any responsibility in the matter. He then said to Col. Paulding if his checks were presented they would be paid, but he must act on his own responsibility. On that day Col. Paulding's checks for $200,000 were presented at the First National Bank by Mr. Sherman, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank; and in accordance with Mr. Sherman's request, $60,000 was placed to the credit of Bayne & Co. with Scott, Capron & Co., New-York; $50,000 to the credit of Bayne & Co. with Hoyt, Anthony, Douglass & Co., of New-York; $50,000 in a check on New-York, which was delivered afterward by Mr. Sherman to Oscar King for Bayne & Co.; the remaining $50,000 was paid in currency, of which $30,000 was used, according to the testimony of the cashier, to make good certain checks given the day previous by the Merchants' National Bank to Bayne & Co.; thus making a total of $180,000 of the amount of Col. Paulding's checks paid directly or indirectly for the benefit of Bayne & Co.

The intimate connection between Paulding, Bayne and King; their mutual responsibility on the Paymaster's official bond; the fact that King received interest on Paulding's deposits; L. P. Bayne's letter to Huyck, and Huyck's evident abuse of his position as President of the bank, all indicate plainly that the object was to obtain possession of that amount of the public money from Col. Paulding.

In regard to the deposit made by Gen. Robinson, it appears that on the evening of April 30 Mr. Hutchinson, Cashier of the National Bank of the Metropolis, sent Mr. Friswell, paying teller of his bank, to ask Mr. Sherman, Cashier of the National Bank, to visit him at his house. At the interview Mr. Hutchinson expressed to Mr. Sherman a desire to help the Merchants' National Bank out of its difficulty, and asked about their available assets. Mr. Sherman told him they had sent $212,000 of their bills, receivable to the Ocean National Bank of New-York as security for a temporary loan, and that he did not know what remained. They then proceeded to the bank to ascertain what bills receivable remained, but at that late hour were unable to find the teller and gain access to the vaults. By agreement they met at 8:30 o'clock the ensuing evening at the bank, when Mr. Hutchinson selected about $34,000 of notes receivable, and gave an order on his bank for $5,000 of currency, which was immediately drawn. Before leaving the Bank with the notes he had selected, Mr. Hutchinson said to Mr. Sherman that Gen. Robinson would probably transfer $75,000 from the Bank of the Metropolis to the Merchants' National Bank, and added that he was engaged to meet Gen. Robinson in the course of an hour, and would mention it to him.

It appears by the testimony that Mr. Hutchinson then went to Gen. Robinson's office and stated to him that the Merchants' National Bank was "short of currency," and he would be glad to have him transfer to them the public money at his credit in the Bank of the Metropolis, as the banks were in the habit of accommodating each other in that manner. Soon after Gen. Robinson deposited his check for $50,000 at the Merchants' Bank. The check was sent by Mr. Sherman, the Cashier, to the Bank of the Metropolis, and in return for it he received his own note to Mr. Hutchinson for $20,000, with a certificate of two hundred shares of the Merchants' National Bank, which he had given as collateral security for it; memorandum checks of the Merchants' National Bank amounting to about $25,000; and about $5,000 in currency. Mr. Sherman testifies that this note of his was a private transaction with Mr. Hutchinson. It seems, therefore, that this check of Gen. Robinson was used to pay debts due to Mr. Hutchinson and to his bank, instead of furnishing the Merchants' Bank with currency.

The Committee have deemed it their duty to report the circumstances of these deposits by Col. Paulding and Gen. Robinson, to enable the House to understand their true character. On the day after Gen. Robinson made this deposit at the Merchants' Bank he discovered that the funds were not safe there, and had his balance, amounting to $51,252 93, transferred to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

It is represented that the $200,000 transferred by Col. Paulding was nearly all placed in the hands of Bayne & Co., under the promise by them that a large amount of securities would be released and returned to the bank. The only security which appears to have been released was 850 shares of the Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad Company, which Mr. Huyck took possession of, claiming them to be his individual property.

Mr. Huyck was the Treasurer of the Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad Company. He testified that in February last he issued to Bayne & Co. certificates for 2,850 shares of the stock of the Company, the par value of which was $285,000, relying, as he says, upon the promise of Bayne & Co. to return him genuine certificates to replace them. The genuine stock has never been returned, and these shares are therefore an overissue of the stock of that Company.

Mr. William Bayne having resigned, Mr. Leonard Huyck was appointed President and Charles A. Sherman Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, in October, 1865. The Board of Directors were required by the by-laws to meet every Tuesday, but Mr. Sherman says there was no meeting of the Board from the time he went there until the 9th of January last. Mr. Boteler says that since Jan. 1, 1866, when he was appointed Vice-President of the bank, there have not been three meetings of the Board of Directors, and whenever a quorum happened to be present Mr. Huyck told them there was nothing for them to do. A Finance Committee, composed of the President, Mr. Huyck, the Vice-President, Mr. Boteler, and the cashier, Mr. Sherman, were authorized to transact all the duties of the Board of Directors. Mr. Boteler, finding that he was not consulted when money was loaned, or other important matters transacted, had a resolution passed by the Board of Directors forbidding money to be loaned except by unanimous consent of the Finance Committee. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Huyck continued to act as though the Bank was his own, and neither informed Mr. Sherman nor Mr. Boteler of his transactions.

The name of Mr. J. B. Stewart appears as one of the original subscribers to the Merchants' National Bank, for 600 shares, or $60,000; the whole capital of the bank being $200,000. Mr. Stewart testified that he never subscribed for any shares, though he had at one time contemplated subscribing for a large amount, but circumstances prevented it, and he notified Mr. Huyck, long before the bank was organized, of his inability to carry out his previous intentions. He also testified that he never signed the organization certificate, have never owned or transferred any stock, nor received any notices in connection with the bank, nor attended any meetings of the stockholders or directors; and until he saw a list of the original subscribers, recently published, he never knew that any stock had been in his name. On being shown the original organization certificate, including his name for 600 shares of the stock, and his signature, with the certificate of H. B. Sweeney, notary public, that on the 8th September, 1864, J. B. Stewart, with the others, personally came before him, and acknowledged the execution of the certificate, Mr. Stewart said he had not signed it; and that he never acknowledged it before the notary public. It afterward appeared that at the request of Mr. Huyck, Stewart's name was signed by Mr. Oscar A. Stevens, while Stewart was absent from Washington. Mr. H. B. Sweeney, the notary public, testified that at the time the acknowledgment of the signatures to this certificate purports to have been made he looked around and saw that all the parties named were present, except Stewart, he certified that Mr. Stewart was present, because he knew that Mr. Stevens, who was present, often attended to business for Mr. Stewart, and therefore he took it for granted it was "all correct," and did not look upon it at the time as a matter of vital importance that Mr. Stewart was absent.

Mr. Stewart also testified that soon after the bank commenced business he opened an account at the bank, and made an arrangement to draw for money as he may require it, depositing 950 shares of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company as collateral security for any money he might owe the bank. Also, that he made a special deposit, for safe-keeping in the bank, of $169,000 in bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company which he held in trust. In March last he discovered that those bonds had been sent by Mr. Huyck, the President of the bank, to Messrs. Bayne & Co., and by them used as collateral security for loans obtained in various banks in Baltimore, without his knowledge or authority; that he did not know of their abstraction until he went to the Merchants' Bank for the bonds in March, when Mr. Huyck refused to deliver them, or to give him any information in regard to them.

Mr. Stewart also testified that after the failure of the bank, and the appointment of a receiver, he was notified to pay his debt to the bank; when he offered to make the payment, and asked for the nine hundred shares of railroad stock he had deposited as collateral security, he found that they had likewise been abstracted, and had been disposed of in the same manner as the bonds.

No institution could be safe in the hands of men so reckless and unscrupulous; and the failure of this bank, involving so considerable a loss of public money, must be attributed wholly to the dishonest and criminal conduct of the men who controlled it.

Any advice of Mr. Huntington in regard to transferring public money intrusted to Col. Paulding as a Government disbursing officer cannot be considered any excuse or protection to Col. Paulding, as Mr. Huntington was not his superior officer, and had no control over Col. Paulding, or of the money intrusted to him. It may be questioned whether the managers of a depository of public money should pay checks drawn upon them by a disbursing officer of the Government when known to be for a purpose not authorized by law, (as was the case in regard to the checks drawn by Col. Paulding to save the Merchants' National Bank and Bayne & Co. from failure,) and whether the parties who have thus obtained the use of public money, have not committed an offence for which they are amenable to law. It appears from the testimony in the case of Gen. Robinson's check upon the Bank of the Metropolis, deposited on the 1st of May, for $50,000, that instead of being, as was represented by Mr. Hutchinson, to assist the Merchants' National Bank, it was used to pay debts due to Mr. Hutchinson and to his bank, amounting to $45,000. There can be no doubt in both these cases that an unlawful use was made of the public money.

It does not appear that the other deposits of disbursing officers were made for an unlawful purpose, nor that they received any benefit, directly or indirectly, from them. There does not appear any sufficient reason for making some of the deposits, unless it was a sort of vanity on the part of the disbursing officers to exercise a power of patronizing the banks by the control they exercised over the public money. One of them states to the Committee that his only inducement to withdraw money from the Treasury to deposit in the Merchants' Bank was, that he thought the First National Bank had more than its fair share of public money, and wishing to see the public money more fairly distributed among the National Banks, he withdrew $25,000 from the Treasury and deposited it in the Merchants' Bank only a few days before it failed.

The Committee have reported a bill, which has become a law, to take from disbursing officers all control in the selection of banks in which to keep the public funds intrusted to them. The Treasury Department, however, has given a construction to this law, as appears by a recent circular, which was not contemplated by the Committee, and seems to take away much of its efficiency.

The only other loss of public money deposited in a National Bank, that has come to the knowledge of the Committee, is in the case of the Venango National Bank, of Franklin, Penn., which failed on or about the 28th of March. It was a depository bank, with $50,000 in Bonds and Treasury Notes as security for the deposits. The amount of public money in that bank is $223,883 72 to the credit of the treasurer, and $2,584 93 to the credit of Mr. ——, the collector. There is also a draft of that bank on Culver, Penn & Co. for $65,000, which was sent on the 26th of January last, to transfer that amount of public money from the Venango National Bank to the Sub-Treasury in New-York. The draft has never been paid; the bank claims that it is relieved from any responsibility, as the draft was received at the Sub-Treasury in payment of that amount, and was not protested for non-payment. There is said to be sufficient security for this draft in the possession of the Government.

The capital of the Venango National Bank was three hundred thousand dollars. It seems to have been managed for the benefit of Culver, Penn & Co., of New-York, who had nearly all of the funds of the bank, their debt to the bank being over $600,000. Under such circumstances the failure of Culver, Penn & Co. necessarily involved the failure of this bank. The law limiting the maximum of the aggregate loan of any party to ten per centum of the capital of the bank was wholly disregarded in this case, as it was in the case of Bayne & Co., by the Merchants' National Bank. This is excused in both cases by the specious pretence that these debts were not loans, but balances due from the parties. It should be stated that $400,000 of Culver, Penn & Co.'s debt was for Government bonds which, as appeared by the testimony before the Committee, the bank claims were deposited by them for safe-keeping, but were used by them without the authority of the bank.

Many of the National banks which were converted from State banks do not make proper exertion to withdraw their old circulation, and in many instances pay it out and take measures to continue it in circulation, thereby receiving the benefit of the old circulation and of the National currency notes received from the bureau of the Comptroller. It was stated to the committee that there were instances of banks having reported to the Comptroller that the State circulation had been withdrawn, again paying it out. In justice to the very large majority of national banks that are honestly conducted, it seems right to give in this report all the testimony the Committee had on this subject, though it is not so definite as they desired.

One of the national banks in Springfield, Mass., was represented to have an arrangement with an officer in a bank in Boston to receive their State bank currency and put it again in circulation by loaning it; some of the national banks in Providence, R. I., continue to make loans of their State bank notes for circulation; the Chemung Canal Bank, of Elmira, N. Y., continues to issue its State notes; and it is quite a common practice of national banks in New-Jersey and in the interior of the State of New-York to pay out their State bank notes.

Some national banks do no legitimate banking business, but appear to have been organized simply for the benefit of the circulation. Banks of this character are mostly owned by brokers or private bankers, and are carried on in conjunction with their office business. It was stated to the Committee that one bank of this class, the First National Bank of Fenton, Michigan, with a capital of $50,000, was a depository for public money; and on the 25th of May last, when it was examined, the only account on its books was that of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, credited $17,085 13, for which the Government hold $50,000 United States bonds as security.

The National Bank of Michigan, and another national bank at Lansing, both in Michigan, are represented to be of a similar character to the Bank of Fenton, but neither of them are depositories.

The Committee are satisfied that the existing law does not confer the power to correct and prevent many of those objectionable practices and abuses of the banking privilege conferred by the law, to which their attention has been called by the testimony before them. The bill which the Committee have reported, to amend the National Currency Act, contains many provisions to remedy the defects of the existing law, and give to the Comptroller of the Currency more power to restrain banks which he knows to be improperly managed.

The Committee addressed a circular to the Treasury of the United States, every Sub-Treasury, and every authorized depository of public money, asking for return to them of the amount of public money in their charge on the 1st of May last, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, or to the credit of any disbursing officer or agent of the United States, stating separately whether in coin or in currency, and the name of each disbursing officer or agent, with the amount to his credit. Those returns have all been received except one from the Georgia National Bank, at Atlanta.

These returns, in a tabular form, are appended to this report, with a communication from Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, which will show how far the returns made to the Committee conform with the official statement made by the Treasury Department on the same day, accounting satisfactorily for the difference in the amount returned to the Committee and the statement of the Treasurer. The amount of money under the control of disbursing officers appears by the returns to be larger than is necessary. The amount in each bank is stated with the view of calling the attention of the different departments to the subject.

They also submit a copy of the circular letter of Gen. Brice, the Paymaster-General of the army, to the Paymasters in the army, in regard to their deposits of the public money—to be appended to this report.

The Committee addressed letters of inquiry to the different Departments in regard to their disbursing officers and the security of the funds under their control. The replies from the Departments are also appended to this report.

The Committee have performed the duty assigned to them in the resolution of the House, by an examination into the affairs of the National Banks, so far as any circumstances that came to their knowledge seemed to demand; they have examined and reported on the facts and circumstances connected with the recent failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington; the amount of public money deposited, and by whom, in that Bank, and the cause of its failure. The bill to regulate the deposits of public officers, which has been reported and passed, and the amendments reported in the National Currency Act, embrace the legislation which the Committee deem necessary, in regard to the National Banks, to protect the public and the Government.

In regard to the gross abuse of their trusts as a depository of public money by the Merchants' National Bank, the committee are of opinion that legal proceedings should be had for the punishment of those of its managers who are responsible for that breach of trust; and also such proceedings, as may be necessary to recover any portion of the money; and as it was mostly money entrusted to disbursing officer of the War Department, the duty of instituting and conducting these proceedings should be committed to the War Department.

The committee close this report by submitting the annexed resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to institute such legal proceedings as may be deemed necessary, for the punishment of the managers of the Merchants' National Bank, and others who may have aided and abetted them in committing a breach of trust by misapplying the public money intrusted to them for safe keeping, and also such proceedings as may be necessary to recover any portion of said money.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Important Letter from Secretary Seward

Department of State,
Washington, July 11, 1866.

Sir: Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me whether I approve of the call of a proposed Union National Convention at Philadelphia. After more than five years of dislocation by civil war, I regard a restoration of the unity of the country its most immediate as well as its most vital interest. That restoration will be complete when loyal men are admitted as representatives of the loyal people of the eleven States so long unrepresented in Congress. Nothing but this can complete it. Nothing more remains to be done, and nothing more is necessary. Every day's delay is attended by multiplying and increasing inconveniences, embarrassments, and dangers, at home and abroad. Congress possesses the power exclusively. Congress, after a session of seven months, still omits to exercise that power. What can be done to induce Congress to act? This is the question of the day. Whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution and laws. It is in perfect accordance with the Constitution and laws that the people of the United States shall assemble by delegates in Convention, and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition and remonstrance; and that the people in their several States, Districts and Territories, shall approve, sanction and unite in such respectful representations to Congress.

No one party could do this effectually, or even seems willing to do it, alone. No local or popular organization could do it effectually. It is the interest of all parties alike, of all the States, and of all sections—a national interest—the interest of the whole people. The Convention, indeed, may not succeed in inducing Congress to act, but if they fail the attempt can make matters no worse. It will be a lawful and patriotic attempt made in the right direction—an effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction whether it succeed or fail. The original Union of the States was brought about by movements of the same character. The citizen who objects to the Convention is bound to propose a better plan of proceeding to effect the desired end. No other plan is offered, or even thought of. Those who should oppose it would seem to me to manifest at best unconcern, if not opposition, to all reconstruction, reorganization and reconciliation between the alienated masses of the American people. To admit that the Convention will fail, would be to admit that the people of the United States are deficient in either wisdom or the virtue necessary to continue the existence of the Republic. I believe no such thing. A great political writer says that government is a secular religion, and that the people of every country are divided into two classes, each maintaining a distinct political faith. The one class always fears the very worst that can possibly happen, and the other hopes, under every circumstance, the very best that can in any event happen. Without accepting this theory as absolutely true, I think that all men do generally act from a motive to guard against public danger, or else from a positive desire to do good. Both classes may, therefore, favor the present attempt to restore the unity of the nation. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman Executive Committee, &c.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

His Reply to the Circular Asking him to Participate in the August Convention.

Washington, Sunday, July 15, 1866.

To Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman, &c.:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 10th inst., with a printed copy of a call for a National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next. You request, in case the call, and the principles enunciated in it, meet my approval, that I reply at my earliest convenience. This language would seem to imply that no answer is desired if I do not approve the call and the principles avowed in it; in other words, that a failure to reply may be interpreted as a disapproval, not only of the call, but of each and all of the principles announced in it.

This is a position in which I am unwilling to be placed, when I approve of many of the principles set forth in the call, and yet do not approve of the call itself. I will briefly state my reasons; first premising that I do not recognize the very respectable gentlemen who have made this call as the acknowledged organs of the great Union party of the country.

Since the outbreak of the terrific struggle from which the country has now emerged we have had a National Union Party that has exhibited more devotion, made greater sacrifices, and manifested more unselfish patriotism than any party ever did previously in the history of the world. That party is still in being, with its organizations intact, and its organs known; and as that party, by its faith, its doctrines, and its exertions, has, in the face of the prophecies of half the New and all the Old World, saved the Government and the Republican institutions of our common country from demoralization, and indeed from utter ruin, by vindicating at all hazards the primordial theory of the eternal, indissoluble union of the States, through which only can a particle of the theory of State rights ever be maintained and carried out; it would appear to me to be still the only or at any rate the most effectual means, as far as a party can do it, of finally adjusting all the remaining minor and unsettled matters of reconstruction consistently with the requirements of the theory mentioned.

This party is the same to-day as it was in the days of its trial; the same party now as when, but a few short months ago, it elected Lincoln and Johnson, and the majority of the present Congress; and as I acted with it then, for paramount reasons, my sense of duty demands that I remain and act with it now.

The pith and marrow of the present call, I should say, tends toward a convention to form a party sustaining, not the Government in its entirely (as has been the mission of the Union party,) but a department of the Government. And here I must take the liberty of adding, that I can hardly conceive of any sadder spectacle, under the crisis of present circumstances, than that of the tried Union Party of this country becoming dislocated and broken up by divisions, or that of one branch of the Government of the country taking an isolated position upon questions of deep and common interest, and placing itself in hostile conflict with coördinate departments.

For these and other reasons which might be mentioned, I cannot join in the call for the convention in Philadelphia.

I have said that many of the principles stated in the call are, in my view, unobjectionable, but content myself with stating that the call fails to take any notice of one of the great issues now before the American people. I allude to the question whether the several States shall ratify or reject the last amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. This is a grave and all-important question. The issue upon it cannot be avoided. It should be placed fairly and squarely before the people. The failure to take ground upon so important and all-absorbing a question must be attributed either to a desire to avoid the issue, or as a declaration of belief and policy against the adoption of the amendment. Being myself earnestly and decidedly in favor of the adoption of the amendment by the States, I cannot go into an organization that would either openly oppose that measure or that would smother it by avoiding its discussion.

I must also add, that no man is more desirous than I am to attain the entire restoration of the American Union, with its practical workings in more perfect harmony and concord than ever, and the surety, as far as mortal affairs can be made sure, of endless perpetuity in the future. The blessings to flow from such a Union are countless and inestimable. But such a Union, consistent within itself, maintained by the universal consent of all classes and sections, and laughing to scorn both the assaults of foes internal or external, and the ravages of time and change, will only be obtained by sternly retracting every departure from, or compromise with, the supreme and general idea of the American fundamental law, the Constitution. That general idea consists, in brief, of the political liberty and equality of mankind under the law. Such, and such only, can be the Union, the nationality, that will put in form the magnificent and lofty dreams of the American continental mind, and fulfill in the future the highest efforts of the present and the past. It is not the vague delusion that the rights of the States needs doctoring. The American theory culminates properly in the sacredness of the rights of individuals—of each single individual. That, after all, is what Washington carved out with the sword, and Jefferson, filtering it through his subtle and free mind, drew up and put on record with the pen.

It is well known that in the political and legal history of the United States, the only departures or compromises of the kind alluded to have been those in the interests of Slavery, and of its manifold incidents. I do not, of course, propose to go over the thousand times told tale of the past sixty years. To-day, Slavery, as a confessed legality, is, as we all know, no more. But some of the most important of its incidents or compromises still remain—blots and incongruities upon the law. What equitable reason can be given why these incidents also should not be erased? Time was that when the brains were out the man would die; but now we see the limbs demanding to live and move, as if the nervous centre still existed.

The persistent attempt to keep in the Constitution the rule of an unequal and unfair basis of representation is perilous to the future peace of the country, and will surely cause a chafing sense of injustice as long as it is continued.

Furtherfore, the high mission of the Union Party, as avowed in the Baltimore Convention, to "extirpate Slavery," includes the removal of all the hateful and anti-popular excrescences engrafted by that institution for its own selfish aggrandizement upon our free national laws and polity. That high mission and obligation cannot be accomplished until all which Slavery has so engrafted is cut out; for until then Slavery is not "extirpated."

Earnestly sympathizing with the men who look to a law of equal representation as the only guarantee both for popular rights and popular acquiescence, I would feel myself out of place in a party that favors a basis of representation giving peculiar and unrighteous advantages to a portion of the body politic, to the detriment and dissatisfaction of the whole.

Uniting with you and all good men in the soul-felt desire that peace, prosperity, and that amicable brotherhood which is more than any worldly prosperity, may soon prevail, and continue unbroken through our beloved common country, that former enmities shall die out and be forever lost, and that all over the broad domain of America equal laws shall protect equal rights to all mankind.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED.

The C. O. I. R. at Worcester.

Worcester, Monday, July 16.

Chief Organizer Stephens arrived here this evening and addressed his countrymen at Mechanics' Hall. He urged a union of the discordant forces for direct aid to Ireland. His remarks were loudly applauded. He was followed by Gen. Halpin. A serenade was given him subsequently at the hotel.

VIRGINIA.

Election of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Richmond, Monday, July 16.

A joint conference of the members of the State Executive Committees of the Breckinridge, Bell and Douglas parties of 1860, was held in the Capitol to-day, to consider the call for the Conservative Convention at Philadelphia. About twenty gentlemen were present—all citizens of Richmond. Col. John Rutherford was chosen President. After a session of two hours, during which the probable character and effect of the Convention was discussed, the following was adopted:

Approving of the proposed Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, and believing that the people of Virginia ought to be represented in that Convention:

Resolved, That with a view to forward that object, a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare business for an adjourned meeting of this body on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

The following is the committee appointed;

Raleigh L. Daniel, William H. Macfarland, James Meson, Mamaduke Johnson and John H. Gilman.

On motion the chairman was added.

The Conference then adjourned.

NEBRASKA.

Satisfactory Treaties Made with the Indians at Fort Laramie—The Contrary Reports Untrue.

Omaha, Nebraska, Monday, July 16.

The steamer *Little Martin*, from Fort Benton July 1, arrived to-day, with a full load of passengers and 4,500 ounces of gold dust. The Government fleet was 300 miles above Fort Union. The river is falling fast at Fort Benton, but rising from the mouth of the Yellowstone to Omaha. No hostile Indians were seen since leaving Fort Benton.

Chicago, Monday, July 16.

The following dispatch was telegraphed to the President to-day:

Omaha, July 16.

Satisfactory treaties of peace have been concluded with the Upper Plattes, Sioux and Cheyennes Indians at Fort Laramie. The contradictory reports are without foundation.

(Signed)
E. B. TAYLOR,
R. N. McDAREN,
THOS. WESTON,
United States Commissioners.

THE SHIP HORNET BURNED.

Remarkable Escape of the Captain and Some of the Crew—They are Forty-three Days in Open Boat—Two other boats not yet heard from.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 14.

Hanover advices report the clipper ship *Horne* Capt. Mitchell, from New-York for San Francisco, was burned at sea May 3, in latitude 2° N., longitude 135° 5' West. The Captain and twelve of the crew and two passengers named Ferguson and Lander, arrived at San Pabacoe after being forty-three days in a long-boat. Two other boats are yet out containing the first and second mates and about twenty others. The boats kept company for 19 days and then parted from one another. The ship carried a large quantity of kerosene and burned rapidly.

Large Fire at Chicago—Loss $100,000—Fifty Families Rendered Houseless.

Chicago, Monday, July 16.

A fire to-day destroyed all the frame buildings on State-street, south of Polk-street, for half a block, and south of Peck-court the same distance. Thirty frame buildings, occupied as stores and saloons below and tenements above, were consumed. Fifty families were rendered houseless. Loss $100,000.

Fire in Saratoga County.

Troy, N. Y., Monday, July 16.

Gardner Howland & Sons' paper-mill, at Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, was partially destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss between $12,000 and $15,000. No insurance.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Columbus, Ohio, Monday, July 16.

The Ohio Democratic State Executive Committee to-day appointed Wm. Allen, Geo. H. Pendleton, Geo. W. Morgan and M. R. Willett delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention.

The Weather.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 16.

Thermometer to-day ranged from 98 to 104 degrees. There were ten deaths from sunstroke.

Boston, Monday, July 16.

The thermometer ranged from 94 to 100 between 10 and 3 o'clock to-day, after which a fresh easterly wind lowered it to 85.

Albany, Monday, July 16.

The thermometer to-day in localities protected from reflected heat showed 100°, the hottest since 1847. Some instruments in the shade indicated 104.

Execution of a Negro.

Richmond, Va., Monday, July 16.

The negro Cheny, convicted by Military Commission of the murder of a white family, in Rockbridge County, in October last, was hung to-day.

Decease of Captain Stellwagen.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 16.

Captain Henry S. Stellwagen, United States Navy, died yesterday afternoon at Cape Island.

Excelsior Spring Saratoga Water.—The product of the Excelsior Spring is thought to have no superior among the waters flowing through the Saratoga Valley. Sparkling with carbonic acid gas it is exceedingly agreeable to the taste, and its medicinal qualities are indorsed by some of the most eminent physicians in the land. The chemical analysis of the "Excelsior," shows it to possess 507.8203 grains of solid matter in a gallon. The depot in this City is the centre of a very great traffic.

Effects of the Heat — Prostration and Death.—Yesterday forenoon a young man named James Boyle was found at the corner of Grand and Fourth streets, E. D., quite overcome by the heat. He was taken to the Station-house by Officer Gildersleeve, where the proper restoratives were applied, and he recovered sufficiently to be removed to his residence. About 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, a man named Bernard Camen, residing in Franklin-street, near India, Greenpoint, was overcome by the heat while going toward his residence, but succeeded in reaching there, when he laid down on his bed and soon afterward died. Before his death Mr. Camen was indiscreet enough to close the windows and door of his room, which caused the heat in it to run the thermometer up to 150 degrees, sufficient in itself to cause death in a short time. Mr. Camen was a Hollander by birth, about 35 years of age, and has been engaged in the shoe business at Greenpoint for many years, where he was highly respected. The heat had a terrible effect on the horses of the Greenpoint line of railroad, three having fallen in their tracks.

At 2:15, yesterday afternoon, Patrick Whalen, 31 years of age, and residing at No. 183 Henry-street, was found prostrated by the heat in Mott-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 2:45 P. M., Geo. Webber, aged 18, and residing at No. 246 Third-street, was found prostrated by the heat, corner Bayard-street and Bowery. Taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house and afterward sent home. At 3 P. M. he was again overcome in West Broadway. Taken home by the Fifth Ward Police.

At 4 P. M. Geo. M. Greene, a returned soldier of the Fifteenth Maine Volunteers, was prostrated by the heat, and taken to the New-York Hospital by the Twenty-seventh Police.

At 4:40 P. M. Geo. Regler was arrested by Officer McBride, of the Tenth Precinct, for felonious assault, when on his arrival at the Station-house became insensible, and attended by Police-Surgeon Waterman, and died at 5:40.

At 5 P. M. Pat Smith, aged 25, died at No. 218 Bowery, from the effects of the heat.

At 5:40 P. M. Officer Sparrow, of the Broadway Squad, found an unknown man on the corner of Broadway and Prince-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 6 P. M. Ellen Doyle, aged 28, died at No. 22 Roosevelt-street, from the effects of the heat. Coroner Nauman notified.

At 4 P. M. Michael Naney was sun stricken in West-street, near Laight, while at work on a coal barge. Taken home at No. 88 Laight-street.

Charles Charleston died suddenly at No. 29 Monroe-street, rear.

A child, name not given, died suddenly at No. 425 West Thirty-sixth-street.

At 9 P. M. James Ballen died suddenly at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Albelt Kimmerman was sun-stricken at No. 19 Chatham-street. Taken home at No. 125 Sixth-street.

At 4 P. M. an unknown man was taken to the Bellevue Hospital by the Tenth Precinct Police, laboring under the effects of the heat.

The Eighteenth Precinct Police conveyed to Bellevue Hospital Richard Lynch, Albert W. Holden, and Ann Keegan. The woman died on her arrival.

The driver of dirt cart No. 6,639 was prostrated by the heat, and died while being carried to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house.

At 5¼ o'clock John Drunck was prostrated by the heat on the corner of Broome and Wooster streets. Taken home to No. 230 Thirtieth-street.

At 10 P. M., John Collyer died suddenly at No. 69 Madison-street.

"But I Never Think of Using It!"

Mrs. Capt. James W. Shirk, United States Navy, Mound City, Ill., writes: "I have a double-thread Sewing Machine—but I never think of using it! *I place more value on my Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine than anything else I have.*"—*Advertisement*.

Hulse's Protector From Cholera.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND BOWEL COMPLAINT.

Other articles are intended to cure after you have taken the disease, while this is a preventive and to keep you in your usual state of health. This Protector is ever with you, wherever you go, constantly, silently and painlessly fortifying the system and warding off the treacherous disease. Thousands in this City and elsewhere testify to the benefits they have derived from wearing them, and feel full confidence in advising all to put them on. All this class of diseases are easily prevented by proper precaution, and no article yet discovered has come so near being a sure Prophylactic as this pad.

For sale by Druggists generally, or wholesale by
HALL & BUCKELL.
J. V. HULSE & CO., Proprietors.

We Would by no Means

recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we can speak from knowledge. In our own family, it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.*

The Monarch who offered a Royal Gem

for a new sensation, might have it on easier terms if he lived in these times. PHALON & SON'S extract of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS gives not only a new sensation, but a new rapture to the sense to which it appeals. In richness and durability the fragrance of this luxurious floral extract has no equal in the world.

"We heartily recommend them to all our readers."—Burnett's Florimel, the most delicate and exquisite perfume in the world, and Cocoaine for the hair.—*Leslie's Family Magazine, N. Y.*

Notice to Sea Bathers!

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR neutralizes all bad effects of SALT water upon the Hair. The use of this invaluable article restores gray hair to its original color, giving it a soft and glossy appearance, no matter how often the hair is washed in water. Sold by all druggists, and at my Office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York, where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A Guarantee!!

With every bottle of MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP a guarantee is given that it will relieve and cure every case of diarrhœa, cholera and dysentery. Price $1 per bottle.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Biokrene relieves with absolute certainty all physical disabilities, cures nervous debility of every type, restores the exhausted powers, after long continued sickness; prevents and arrests premature decay; is a vitalizing, strength-renewing cordial to the aged: may be relied on by woman in all her physical difficulties, as a harmless and sure restorative. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* D. S. COVERT & CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Hundreds are Protecting their Houses successfully and satisfactorily with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It is in operation at No. 254 Broadway.
E. HOLMES.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy instantly relieves pain and never fails to cure neuralgia, nervous headaches or pains in the head or face.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

Blossom.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 15, Catharine H., adopted daughter of Frederick A. Blossom. Funeral ceremonies at his house, No. 182 Amity-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Corey.—On Monday, July 16, William Francis, son of Wm. E. and Sarah M. Corey, aged 10 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, River Road, Harrison, N. J., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Coster.—On Monday morning, July 16, Henrietta T. Coster, daughter of the late John G. Coster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 18th inst., without further invitation.

Carter.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday morning, July 16, Nathan Robins Carter, in the 21st year of his age, son of Edward and Elizabeth Carter, and grandson of the late Nathan Robins.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Carville.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Saturday, July 14, after a very short illness, Charles Joseph, only son of Joseph M. and Catharine S. Carville, aged 11 years and 5 months.

Francis.—On Sunday, July 15, Annie M., second daughter of William Francis.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 17, at 3½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 20 East 25th-st.

Gasquoine.—On Monday morning, July 16, Clarence Lincoln, infant son of Samuel and Almira Gasquoine, aged 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 341 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Gray.—On Monday, July 16, Robert J., youngest son of John and the late Sarah J. Gray, aged 15 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 112 East 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Gillett.—On Sunday, July 15, at Newark, N. J., Mr. Jacob Gillett, formerly of the City of New-York, aged 86 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 121 Washington-st., Newark, N. J. Carriages will be in readiness at the Centre-st. Depot, Newark, on the arrival of the 3 o'clock train from Cortlandt-st. Ferry.

Graham.—On Monday morning, July 16, George Graham, a native of Scotland, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 155 West 20th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Rusher.—On Sunday morning, July 15, S. C. Rusher, firm of J. & C. C. Rusher, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 205 Henry-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

Shurlock.—At Catskill, on Sunday, July 15, Isaac C. Shurlock, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M.

Schell.—On Sunday, July 15, Elizabeth Schell, in the 83d year of her age, widow of Christian Schell, formerly of Rhinebeck.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Richard Schell, No. 22 West 21st-st., on Tuesday, July 17, at 5 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

Tuthill.—In this City, on Sunday, July 15, Catharine A., widow of the late Daniel L. Tuthill, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 17th inst., from St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Topping.—On Monday, July 16, Harry Ackerman, only son of Philip G. and Hester A. Topping, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 82 1st-st.

Van Dusen.—In Westchester County, on Saturday afternoon, July 14, Anna Esther, daughter of Samuel B. and Sarah Grace Van Dusen, in the 12th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., on the arrival of the train at 12:40 P. M. at the Harlem Railroad Depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., to proceed direct to Greenwood Cemetery. The relatives of the family are invited to attend, and will find carriages in waiting at the depot.

Watson.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, July 15, Emily Moss, youngest daughter of A. M. F. and Jane S. Watson, aged 1 year and 18 days.

Funeral ceremonies at the house at 9½ o'clock (this (Tuesday) morning, 17th inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Young.—At Saint Paul's, Minn., on Monday, July 9, Edward H. Young, of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 17th inst., from his late residence, No. 35 East 27th-st., at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 49.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 15, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 8, North River, aged about twenty-two years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, been in the water about three weeks, in a nude state. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLEAR HEAD
FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle of
Congress Water
before breakfast.
Congress Water
Cures Biliousness,
Clears the Head,
Sharpens the Appetite.
For General Debility and Dyspepsia,
take
Empire Water.
Sold by All Druggists.

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EXCHANGED, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange any time within thirty days for any other machine, without extra charge, if not satisfied.

SIBLEY & STOOPS,
No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

"EXCELSIOR" SPRING.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
CERTIFICATES.

FROM OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in Harvard University:

I have made a full trial of the "Excelsior" Spring Saratoga Water.

I find it possessing, in a marked degree, all the medicinal qualities mentioned in the certificates of Professors Dickson and N. R. Smith, and exceedingly gentle and uniform in its effects.

The taste is strongly, but to me pleasantly, saline, with an after taste, which hints of its invigorating chalybeate element, and an unobtrusive sparkle of carbonic acid gas, which is to the boisterous energy of Soda Water as a smile is to loud laughter.

On the whole, I like it very much, and mean to have more of it when it comes into our market, where I trust it will be more generally introduced than at present, as I think it has special virtues which will give it a place of its own among natural mineral waters.

O. W. HOLMES, M. D.
Boston, June 25, 1866.

FROM FORDYCE BAKER, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
New-York, March 14, 1866.

I make great use of the various mineral waters in my practice, and I regard the "Excelsior" Spring Water of Saratoga as the best saline and alkaline laxative of this class. Sparkling with carbonic acid gas, it is to most persons very agreeable to the taste, and prompt in action as a gentle diuretic and cathartic.

FORDYCE BAKER, M. D.

FROM JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.,
Professor of Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

I have used in my practice the various mineral waters from the far-famed valley of Saratoga, and can cheerfully say that I regard the "Excelsior" Spring Water as one of the best, if not the best saline and alkaline laxative of this class. It also possesses alterative and tonic qualities to a considerable degree.

JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.
New-York, 3d mo., 29, 1866.

FROM JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D.,
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the University of the City of New-York.

I have tried the "Excelsior" Water, and it gives me pleasure to say that it quite deserves the high estimate you put upon its qualities.

JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D.

FROM SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M. D.,
Professor of Practice of Physic, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1865.

I have been for a year or more past in the habit of taking the water of the "Excelsior" Spring of Saratoga. Accustomed during a great portion of my invalid life to use the different waters of the several fountains which boil up along that remarkable valley—dependent, indeed, upon them for much of the comfort I enjoy—I am satisfied that the Excelsior Water is as well adapted as any other among them, if not more so, to the purposes for which they are generally employed. It is very agreeable, strongly impregnated with the carbonic acid, lively and sparkling, and sufficiently imbued with the saline ingredients and other undefined and imperfectly known agents common to them all in slightly varied proportions. I can heartily and conscientiously recommend it to all who need a gentle cathartic and diuretic.

SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M. D.

FROM NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland.

I have recently used the "Excelsior" Spring Water, and find it to be highly medicinal; more active as a cathartic and diuretic than any other natural water with which I am acquainted. I continue to use it and recommend it to my patients.

N. R. SMITH, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
Baltimore, Md., March 1, 1866.

"EXCELSIOR" SPRING,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

The water of this very superior Spring is thought to be unequaled by that of any other of the waters of Saratoga, and its virtues are such as have secured it the high encomiums of all who have used it, possessing, as it does in an eminent degree, cathartic, diuretic, alterative and tonic qualities.

THE CERTIFICATES
of the eminent physicians given above must satisfy all of its superiority, and the following analysis also shows its excellence:

ANALYSIS OF THE
"EXCELSIOR" SPRING SARATOGA WATER.
Analyzed by the eminent chemists, BOOTH & GARRETT, of Philadelphia:

Chloride of Sodium	375 8996
Carbonate of Lime	76.0160
Carbonate of Magnesia	[illegible].4437
Carbonate of Soda	10.3520
Silicate of Potassa	6.9829
Silicate of Soda	3.7672
Carbonate of Iron	2.8086
Sulphate of Soda	1.5503
Solid contents in a gallon	517.8203 grains.

"EXCELSIOR" SPRING SARATOGA WATER.

A supply of this very SUPERIOR WATER is received and for sale, wholesale, at the depot,
NO. 47 WARREN-ST.
WM. D. FORSTER, Agent.
WHITALL, TATUM & CO., No. 86 Beekman-st.
Retailed by all first-class druggists, &c., &c.

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For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
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PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH. No. 90 William-st.

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LADIES' ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOON,
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Ice Cream for Strawberry Festivals and Excursions at wholesale prices.
Open for breakfast at 6 o'clock every morning.

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Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.

WM. A. BOOTH, President.
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FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK Lodge No. 330 are hereby notified that the next regular Communication will be held on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Work, First Degree. By order, JAMES R. ELSEY, M.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY 50 CENTS.—Black or brown. Instantaneous; durable material; best and cheapest; contains as much as dollar sizes. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all Druggists.

HART'S HONEY ELECTRIC FLY PAPER.—The great fly killer! The flies sip the juice and die instantly; 5 and 10 cents a package. Sold by druggists, and JENKINS & BABCOCK, Agents, 47 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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JUST PUBLISHED.
THE ALBERT NYANZA,
GREAT BASIN OF THE NILE,
AND
EXPLORATIONS OF THE NILE SOURCES.
BY
SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, M. A., F. R. G. S.,
And Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society.
With Maps, numerous Illustrations, engraved on wood, by J. Cooper, from Sketches by Mr. Baker; and a Chromo-lithograph Frontispiece of the Great Lake from which the Nile flows, and Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, beautifully engraved on Steel, by Jeans, after Photographs.
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Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "Oswald Cray," "Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," &c.

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OR LAYS OF SPIRIT LAND.
By Mary C. Lounsbury.
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Price $1.

Novel Scientific Intelligence.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGE.—The invisible photographic impression, so subtle and refined as to defy our efforts to define it, yet sufficiently strong not to be destroyed by chemical action, has by some been held to be chemical, and by others to be merely physical. It seems to be proved to be the latter only. Hence in calling certain constituents of solar radiation chemical we are mistaken. It would appear that we are quite uncertain whether we know anything of the action of light or not; for if the photographic effect be due to the operation of one of the constituents of the three sets of rays which compose the solar ray—namely, the chemical rays—and if this effect be a physical and not a chemical one, the true character of the "chemical rays" has yet to be understood. The fact that the rays may be degraded into luminous ones, and other facts of an allied nature, are adverse to the chemical doctrine. The tendency of all scientific investigation has been to slowly abate in the scientific mind the idea of a radical distinction between the chemical and physical. We have long anticipated this change as bound to ultimate in an obliteration of the distinction which we believe marks an immature stage of science. Whether his experiments be conclusive or not in proof of the physical theory, Mr. CAREY LEA, in maintaining it, adduces facts well known to every physicist which can hardly be pretended to be chemical, and which he points out are precisely analogous to the physical impression of the image. "Every chemist has occasion," says he, "to remark that with some slowly formed precipitates there is a tendency to deposit on all the portions of the vessels, which have been touched by a rod in stirring. The mere light drawing of a glass rod over a light surface alters it in some curious way, so that the saline precipitate seeks out every line with the most exact discrimination, and forms upon it a white thread like deposit, and if the mixture has been much stirred previous to the formation of the precipitate, so that the edge of the rod have passed over the glass many times, the most intricate and interwoven lines will be developed, and rendered visible by the formation of the precipitate."

If we add sulphate of iron to a solution of nitrate of silver, metallic silver is thrown down, but not instantly; and in this condition of things the invisible image attracts the silver out of its old solvent, now by chemical change no longer capable of holding it in solution, but just in the same manner.

Contrariwise, on the chemical theory, the longer the action of the silver the more powerfully impressed would be the image, which is of course not the case. The latter theory is, in this state of facts, certainly the more doubtful of the two."

In order that our readers may comprehend the whole of the bearing of the foregoing and also the following experiments they must learn that to form what is called a *sensitive* surface on glass a solution of gun cotton in ether (collodion) is poured on the glass in a thin layer, which leaves a transparent coating from the evaporation of the ether. But this must first be iodized. To effect this, iodide of silver is dissolved, by being added to a saturated solution of iodide of potassium, a certain quantity of this having been added to the collodion, but M. CAREY LEA has proved that fine isolated iodide of silver in itself is both sensitive to light and capable by development of giving a bold vigorous image. He precipitated, on a perfectly clean glass plate, a thin film of pure metallic silver. This film was converted into iodide of silver by long immersion in tincture of iodine, every trace of the free iodine having been removed by continuous washing. The plate was placed beneath a negative and exposed to daylight for some few seconds. A forcible image, contrary to the generally received conclusion, was then developed, and this in the absence of any trace of a free soluble salt of silver. These experiments seem conclusive.

THE VIRUS OF RINDERPEST—ITS VIRULENCE.—There are some phenomena in the natural history of animal life, health and disease which are really astounding. We allude to ascertained facts. Of this character are some facts in the malignant pest above named. However this may originate, it is peculiarly contagious, and is propagated by a virus, precisely analagous to the virus of small-pox. During nearly a century it has been known that a sound horned animal may be inoculated by scarifying the skin, and rubbing into the wound some of the mucous matter which runs from the eyes or nose of the pest-stricken beast. But when a beast is thus inoculated, the symptoms are generally as severe, and the mortality is not lessened. But experience has shown that the intensity (or virulence) of the inoculating virus lessens as it passes through successive generations. At the veterinary school of Charkow (Poland) 50 per cent., or the usual percentage of Russian oxen, *died* at the *first* innoculation; but in 1853, after the innoculating matter had been through six generations, of animals innoculated with matter running from the nose of the sixth generation of cows, only one in thirteen died. This was the case of the Steppe oxen, (with whom the disease originates,) but innoculation with cattle of other races, before mitigation of the virus appears, it must pass through fifteen generations. Sheep and goats may also be readily innoculated, *but they all die.* They are also subject to the contagion.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE.—The terrible explosions which have lately been caused by nitro-glycerine will go very far toward preventing its employment ever in mining, for which it would appear specially adapted. Another substitute for gunpowder, in the form of gun-paper, has been recently proposed, and the experiments made with it have afforded very favorable results. It is formed by impregnating paper with a composition which consists of nine per cent. chlorate of potash, four and a half per cent. nitrate of potash, three and a quarter ferrocyanide of potassium, three and a quarter powdered charcoal, five hundred per cent. starch, six hundred chromate of potash, and nearly eighty per cent. water, which has been boiled for about an hour. This mixture is perfectly safe, and the paper impregnated with it, even in the dry state, cannot be exploded by percussion, nor by a heat lower than that of ignition. It is protected from damp by a coat of zyloidin dissolved in acetic acid.

DISINFECTANTS—PERFECT ANTIDOTE TO INFECTIOUS MATTER.—It has been recently illustrated by more than enough proofs to establish the fact, that the tar acids, i. e., carbolic and cresylic acids, act promptly and certainly in arresting all kinds of fermentative and putrefactive changes, and annihilate with the greatest certainty all the lower forms of life. But, unlike other disinfectants, they do not act by oxidation, for "they neither interrupt nor accelerate oxidation." The very thorough experiments of Mr. CROOKE, the chemist, proves that carbolic freely used will arrest the spread of Rinderpest.

DAGUERREOTYPES ON SILVERED GLASS.—A film of silver, so tenacious as to be capable of being burnished, is obtained on the glass by means of Rochelle salts in a solution of ammonia and nitrate of silver. An alcholic solution of cyanide of potassium must be used for fixing instead of hyposulphate of soda, and the washing must be effected by alcohol, instead of water. The pictures obtained in this way have a rosy tint which is very pleasing. The mercury used in developing is likely to pass through the silver, so as to produce a picture on both sides of it.

PARAFFINE FOR PRESERVING MEAT.—Experiments have shown that if meat is first plunged for a length of time, depending on the size of the mass, into a mass of paraffine, which has been raised to a temperature of 300° Fahrenheit, and then twice or thrice into a second bath of the same substance, which is at a lower temperature, it will be preserved unchanged for an indefinite length of time, for all the air and water, which would have induced putrefaction, have been driven off.

COMMON MINERALS FOUND IN ANIMALS.—We recently stated that a substance giving the fluorescence and reactions of quinine had been found in the bodies of men and animals. We have now to state, that there has been found appreciable quantities of both copper and lead in human flesh, the intestines of beasts, in beef, in poultry, hen's-eggs, in fish, crustacea, insects, spiders, and snails.

ANTIDOTE FOR CHOLERA.—If any of our readers fear the cholera, let them try this remedy; get it and have it on hand ready. A tablespoon full of salt, and a teaspoon full of Cayenne pepper; put into a pint of hot water; drink as hot as possible. Of course this is an emetic, but it may be efficient, and is very simple.

BORING CELLS.—Most of our readers know what a cell is in zoology. It may be called the unit of animal and vegetable life. It is said that some of the polyzoa—a form of life consisting of several cells—bore into organic matter, *i. e.*, shells, &c.

MOVEMENT OF THE EARTH RETARDED BY FRICTION.—Mr. AMY assents to DE DELAMY'S opinion that the apparent acceleration of the moon is due to a real retardation of the earth, arising from friction in the tidal movements of the waters.

COMPOSITION OF MUTTON TALLOW.—Mr. CHEVREUL states that he has analyzed mutton tallow into twenty-nine different substances, among which are, as is well known, thirteen acids.

ONE OF GOUGH'S STORIES.—At a political meeting the speaker and audience were very much disturbed by a man who constantly called out for Mr. Henry. Whenever a new speaker came on this man bawled out, "Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry!"

After several interruptions of this kind at each speech, a young man ascended to the platform, and was soon airing his eloquence in a magniloquent style, striking out powerfully in his gestures, when the old cry was heard for Mr. Henry.

Putting his hand to his mouth like a speaking trumpet, this man was bawling out at the top of his voice, "Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry to make a speech!"

The chairman now rose, and remarked that it would oblige the audience if the gentleman would refrain from any further calling for Mr. Henry, as that gentleman was now speaking.

"Is that Mr. Henry?" said the disturber of the meeting. "Thunder! that can't be Mr. Henry! Why that's the little cuss that told me to holler!"

Mr. GOUGH adds, that in telling this story to a man who could never be made to see the "point" of a joke, after studying for some minutes the man asked him: "Well, Mr. GOUGH, what did he tell him to holler' for?"

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE, HARNESS AND SADDLES—large assortment of first-class work, 30 per cent. below Broadway prices. Several top and no-top buggies at very low figures; also several light express and depot wagons, pony phaetons, &c. ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

A FOUR-IN-HAND, SIX-SEAT PHAETON, basket, pony and four-seat phaetons, of our own make; 400 other carriages and harness at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices. JOHN C. HAM, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner of Broadway.

A TEAM OF MULES, HARNESS AND Truck, all in good condition, for sale together or separate. For terms, &c., apply to G. F. YOUNGMAN, No. 480 Broadway.

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	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109¼	109¾	June, 7-30	104	104¼
Coupon, '81	109¼	109½	July, 7-30	104	104¼
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¾	105¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	113½
5-20 Coupon, '62	107½	107¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¾	105¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112½
5-20 Coupon, '65	105¾	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111½
10-40 Registered	99	99½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	110¾
10-40 Coupon	99	99½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108¾	108¾
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106¾	106¾
Gold	149	149¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
August, 7-30	104	104¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105¾	105¾

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS.

Agents for the line of steamers from Havre to New-York.

A register kept of Americans in Paris.

Issue letters of credit available in all parts of Europe.

PROPOSALS FOR
$100,000
NEW AQUEDUCT STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of "New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 581, Laws of 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1884, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 11, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

$25,000 of First Mortgage Bonds on a Street Railway now in successful operation in a Western city are offered for sale at favorable figures, to make them a first-class investment. The bonds are payable in New-York, both principal and interest, semi-annual coupons. For further particulars apply to A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent,
No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK, GA., NO. 17 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK, in accordance with the instructions of the shareholders, have completed the valuation of the lots owned by the Company, and which they now offer for sale upon the following terms, viz.: Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and ninety-five per cent. in the stock of the proprietors of the City of Brunswick, at its par value.

For example: A lot on which the valuation is placed at $2,000, the purchaser will pay five per cent. in cash $100 00
And nineteen shares of the stock for the balance, being 1,900 00
Total $2,000 00

Upon these terms, those desiring to locate at Brunswick may obtain property at low cost, while the surrender of the stock for cancellation secures to the Company full and satisfactory prices.

Sales will be made from this office and by the resident director and agent, CHARLES L. SCHLATTER, Esq., at Brunswick, Ga. By order of the Board.
W. C. WEED, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; BELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the IRVING NATIONAL BANK, held on the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN L. JEWITT, Jr., was elected Cashier to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel V. H. Bertholf as Cashier, both to take effect Aug. 1, 1866.
JOHN CASTREE, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at this office.

Transfer-books will be closed on and after July 20, until day of payment.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 62 BROADWAY, July 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., having thirty years to run, for sale on favorable terms.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in this City.
JOHNSON & DRAKE, No. 113 Maiden-lane.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—WANTED—A PARTner, with this sum, in a first-class business. The capital can be made in three months.
W. BARKER, No. 41 Liberty-st., first loft.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemens' Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, at 8 o'clock.
GEO. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

1866.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present Deposits $3,000,000

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 21st of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 21, will draw interest from July 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that interest at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York, have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, on all deposits entitled thereto, from five to five thousand dollars, payable on and after July 16.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, corner of South 7th and 1st sts., receives from 10c. to $5,000, and pays 6 per cent. interest, free of tax; money deposited on or before the 20th draws interest from the 1st of July.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 11, 1866.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., July 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND—A CASH DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) has this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK July 11, 1866.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, E. D., July 13, 1866.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 16th instant, free of Government tax.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend, No. 25, of four per cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 16th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 9.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
July 11, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax; payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 16th of this month.

The interest is passed to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st instant.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Second—For paving with stone blocks Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Third—For paving with trap blocks Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.

Fifth—For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, between Third-avenue and a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Sixth—For flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth-streets, full width.

Seventh—For flagging sidewalk in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.

Eighth—For laying crosswalk in Fortieth-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Thirtieth-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Second—All the lots to the extent of half the block on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on either side.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip, to the extent of half the block on either side.

Fifth—All the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Sixth—Four lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets.

Seventh—All the lots on the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth-street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth-street.

Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
July 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz.: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.
Assessor Seventh District,
New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, No. 10 City Hall.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the enrollment of persons liable to military duty in the several company districts of this county, have been completed and filed in this office, and that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt, shall on or before the 15th day of August next, file a written statement of such exemption in this office, verified by affidavit, in default of which such person shall lose the benefit of such exemption.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

Dated JULY 9, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SAFETY THE FIRST LAW.—The attention of railway companies and the traveling public is called to the CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE, the simplest, cheapest and most effective safeguard ever applied, giving the engineer, conductor and brakeman the power to arrest the momentum of every train within its length. The use of this safeguard is rapidly increasing. It is now on the entire line to Chicago and St. Louis via Hudson River, Michigan Southern and Chicago and Alton railroads. Manufactured by
WM. G. CREAMER & SON,
No. 15 Platt-st., New-York.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an

AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,

and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Bell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.

Address, postpaid,
J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN,
MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c.

Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application.
L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MACHINE, with valuable improvements, makes the elastic and most desirable stitch, and is in every particular the ne plus ultra of family sewing machine. With all the attachments complete, including treadle, hemmer, oil-can, &c., and directions that every child can understand, $25. No. 473 Broadway.

ATTENTION.—OFFICERS ARE ENTITLED to pay from date of appointment to date of muster, also to three months' pay proper if in service as such on the 3d day of March, 1865.
M. J. HIGGINS, No. 39 Mercer-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

I. O. O. F.

THE R. W. G. LODGE OF SOUTHERN New-York, I. O. of O. F., will hold a special session at Odd Fellows' Hall, to-morrow, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, to receive report of committee and confer the G. L. degree. By order.
D. W. C. LANGDON, Grand Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, July 20, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES GULF, UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amay, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the Salesroom of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

70,000 TONS PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 70,000 tons of fresh-mined "Pittston" Coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 7 cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named vessels, together with all their stores, anchors, boats, &c., belonging to them now on board, viz:

The JOHN ADAMS, side-wheel double end ferry-boat of 474 tons; length on deck 148 feet; breadth of beam 32 feet; over all 50 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 2 inches; draft 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

The ACHILLES, side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam 24 feet; over all 46 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 51 inches; stroke of piston 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

The MAYFLOWER, side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck 164 feet; breadth of beam 23 feet; over all 43 feet; depth of hold 6 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

The ISLAND CITY, side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck 158 feet; breadth of beam 22 feet; over all 36 feet; depth of hold 5 feet; draft 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; rebuilt at Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

The JOHN S. IDE, screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck 135 feet; breadth of beam 22½ feet; depth of hold 7 feet; draft 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 24 inches; stroke of piston 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1,300 barrels; in fine condition and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market-boats—now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Penn., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:

(3,000) THREE THOUSAND
WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED.)

Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.

NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on TUESDAY, July 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:

1,160 packages Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
8 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
1 case Virginia Leaf Tobacco.

Samples ready on the morning of sale.

For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SONS, Brokers, No. 160 Pearl-st.; or at the office of the Auctioneers.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
July 12, 1866.

BY DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERmaster-General, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., without fail, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the buildings heretofore constituting the "McDougall General Hospital," and not appropriated to other purposes, viz.:

Thirty-two wards, entire length, 4,742 feet; tank-house and tank of 12,000 gallons capacity; boiler-house and oil-shed; the connecting galleries (about 2,500 feet) and tramway. Also, the water-closet fixtures, bathing and washing apparatus in each ward; two steam boilers; seven large cauldron furnaces; two large ranges—Harrison's Kitchener's; 7 feet long and 4 feet high. Also, all the lead and iron pipes used for service, supply and soil pipe used in the hospital.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size. Terms of sale, cash. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account. The buildings which are within the line of sentinels must be removed as soon as practicable, at the risk of the purchaser.

The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards.

The connecting galleries and tramway will be sold by the foot; the lead and iron pipe will be sold by the pound, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Post Quartermaster, and paid on his certificate. A steamer will leave the Government wharf at Castle Garden at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale, for the conveyance of those who wish to attend.

Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be obtained of the Post Quartermaster, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and of the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet-Major and A. Q. M.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and in connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE. CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.

EDWD. HOOKER,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION,

By A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,

On WEDNESDAY, July 18,

At 10½ o'clock,

At their Salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,

Comprising a full assortment of all kinds of desirable goods.

CATALOGUES ARE NOW READY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

SALE OF CHOICE CALIFORNIA WINES FROM HOADLY'S VINEYARD.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a large invoice of California wines, just arrived per ship *Charles Luling*, comprising cases of brandy bitters, cases of wine bitters, cases of white wine, cases of champagne, in quarts and pints; gallons of Sonoma brandy, gallons of fine old port and raspberry wine, all of which will be found of fine quality and a genuine article; are from the Hoadly's vineyard of California.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 17, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 6 North River:
1,645 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, ex ship *Elena*, from Marseilles.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 16, 1866.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and 20 per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL,
AT ALBANY,
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

By order of Commissioners,
D. J. PRATT, State Library.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.

Estimates will be received until THURSDAY NEXT, 19th instant, at noon, at the Ferry Office, Astoria, L. I., for a Block or Crib Dock, to be built and sunk near the foot of 92d-st., East River, immediately. Dimensions 62 feet by 30a17 on the bottom. Specifications can be seen, as above, or at the office of CROMBIE & SILLIMAN, corner Av. A and 92d-st.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For regulating, grading and curbing New-avenue, east and west.

For regulating, grading and curbing Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 13, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSals will be received by the Street Commissioner, at his office, corner of Broadway and Park-place, until TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at eleven o'clock A. M., for plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of an aerial bridge at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The span of Broadway between the curbs is forty-six feet. The span of Fulton-street between the curbs is twenty-five feet. The said bridge to be fourteen feet wide, not less than sixteen feet high at the underside, and the steps leading thereto to be five feet wide. All the materials for the said bridge to be of iron, except the platform, which will be of hard wood. The work to be made light and durable, in the best manner, and with the best materials.

Any further information in relation to the above, and blank proposals for the same, may be obtained at the office of the Street Commissioner. No bids will be considered exceeding the amount of the appropriation, viz., fifteen thousand dollars.

A diagram showing the position in which the bridge is to be placed may be seen at this office.

The Street Commissioner reserves the right to reject all bids that are not for the interest of the City.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 16, 1866.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.

The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.

Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.

Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster, D. E.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

PROPOSAL FOR THE SALE OF $50,000 OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale of $50,000 of the Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company at the office of this Company until the 1st day of August next.

The parties offering the Bonds for sale will be promptly notified if their offer is accepted.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

BIDS FOR REMOVING THE ROCK and earth (to a level with the curb) on the block bounded by 9th and 10th avs., and 57th and 58th sts., are invited. Address Box No. 992 Post-office.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS—CAUTION.

Two hundred dollars extra for each child under 16 years of age. No widow should apply for this extra pension, or part with her pension certificate, until after she has collected her September money, for good reasons. Widows wishing to get this extra pension should apply to CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, who refers, by special certificate permission, to His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress, a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; best of City reference; she is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on dressmaking and cut and fit children's clothing; may be engaged by the week or month. Call all this week at No. 160 East 27th-st., one stair up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced child's nurse; capable also of taking care of an infant; can give the best references for 3½ years from her last place. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; understands all kinds of clear starch and French fluting, doing up ladies' lawns in the most fashionable manner. Apply at No. 353 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman; would assist in washing and ironing; has lived about three years with her last employer; can give good City reference. Call this week at No. 160 East 27th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls—one as first-rate cook, the other to do chamberwork, or attend to children and do plain sewing; good City references. Apply for two days at No. 314 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and to do sewing; no objections to go in the country for the Summer months; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 218 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first-class servants for City and country; private families, Summer houses, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of servants, of all nations and in every domestic capacity, (including parties lately landed, at low wages,) in city and country. Apply at WALLACE'S Agency, No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French girl, to take care of children and teach the French language. Apply at No. 99 Bleecker-st., near Greene-st., between 11 A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, or as regular waitress; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and well-recommended girl in City or country; is a good cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer; willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Call for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND WIFE in a private family; a steady respectable young man as waiter; understands his business in every respect; his wife is a good cook; understands soups, jellys, pastry and made dishes; would take charge of a dairy if required: both have the best of reference. Address A. D., cook, and M. D., waiterman, No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a middle-aged married man (Protestant) who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best City references. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Stilling's saddlery establishment, No. 1,169 Broadway, or drop a note to C. B., at above address.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has 6 years' experience in the business, is willing to make himself useful any way; no objection to go in the country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Address for two days at No. 421 East 10th-st., for T. S.; wages moderate.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a first-class man who thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at No. 826 Broadway, 12th-st., or a note addressed to Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for T. M., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER, janitor, or office and bank porter, by a respectable married man, without incumbrance; has no objections to go to any part of the United States; good reference. Address C. S. GUILD, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands his business; he understands the care of a horse and work in general of a gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands horses, harness, carriages; is willing and obliging; country preferred. Address D. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, employment as porter, grocery clerk, or any work where by industry and attention to business he would have a permanent situation. Call or address JOHN L., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by one who thoroughly understands his business; the best of City reference given if required; can be seen for two days at Sniffin Court, in 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; married, without incumbrance; if required, the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to the country; good references given. Address W. W. W., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS German gardener; single; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has got the best references. Call on or address JOSEPH, care of Young & Elliott, No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references from his former and last employers. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Address F. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business and thoroughly understands the care of harness and carriages. Address H. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener; has first-class references, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man (Protestant) as gardener or coachman; has good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands the business thoroughly; will take care of a horse; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COACHMAN A situation in a private family; has the best of reference and understands his business in all its branches. Address M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET; WILL travel anywhere; well used to the sea; has excellent references. Address T. C. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER and boarding houses supplied with first-class servants of all nations; also coachmen, waiters, farmers, porters, gardeners, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A MAN NURSE IS OPEN FOR AN ENgagement as attendant upon an invalid; would not object to the country or to go abroad; good reference. Address L. CLARK, Station F, City Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC PARTY IN EVERY county to canvass and sell "the most wonderful engraving ever produced." Sells rapidly to the leading men of every place; engraving now in its eighteenth edition. We have agents clearing $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. No bonus for right of territory. Send stamps for confidential circular. DUVAL, SWANDER & CO., Publishers, Nos. 22 and 24 South 5th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN AN INSURance office, who writes a good hand and will make himself generally useful; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. S., Post-office Box No. 5,636 N. Y. City.

WANTED—A NEAT WOMAN, AMERICAN, German or Scotch, for nurse, to go to Brooklyn; City reference required. Call at No. 11 Catharine-st., dry goods store.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENeral housework, ten miles in the country. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock at No. 12 West 4th-st., near Broadway, to H. A. BROWN.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, and houseworkers.

GLASSWARE—A COMPETENT SALESMAN, to travel, is wanted at No. 50 Dey-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. FREDERIC C. JONES. The business will be conducted in future under the firm name of THOMSON, LANGDON & CO. Mr. WM. N. NETTLETON and Mr. GEORGE C. BATCHELLER are admitted partners.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIPS.—PERSONS DESIROUS of making business arrangements would do well to avail themselves of our register, which contains information as to business chances open and negotiable through us. Those having business for sale will find this a convenient and speedy process for its disposal.
KING & CO., Brokers,
Fifth-avenue Hotel, adjoining Adams Express.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of window-shades, and everything appertaining thereto, under the firm and style of BARTON, TERHUNE & BRETT, the business to be carried on at No. 141 Fulton and No. 20 Ann-st.
WM. B. BARTON,
RICHD. TERHUNE,
ELMER S. BRETT.

IT HAVING BEEN REPORTED THAT the subscriber had retired from business, he would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that such is not the case, and that he still continues fresco painting and decorating. Orders received at No. 469 6th-av. and No. 746 Broadway, (corner Astor-place,) Room No. 5, third floor.
C. OTTO FICHT, Artist.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BARTON & VARNEY, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. WM. B. BARTON will sign in liquidation.
WM. B. BARTON.
JAS. A. VARNEY.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1866.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 28, 1866.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE..........LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE.Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ——..............Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine..........$80
Steerage, with superior fare..........40

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, July 21
ENGLAND..........SATURDAY, July 28
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 4
ERIN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 11

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.

The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY....July 18
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY......July 21
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY....July 25
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......July 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY......Aug. 4

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........19th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...15th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 2,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

ALLEPPO..........WEDNESDAY, July 18.
MARATHON..........WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MALTA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
SATURDAY, July 21,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

To travelers and shippers of cargo to Europe, desirous of avoiding the German ports, on account of the war, an opportunity is afforded of doing so by their selecting this line.

The Company's 3-3. G. L 1 Veritas iron screw steamship

CIRCASSIAN,
THOMAS J. ELLIS, Commander, 2,000 tons and 1,200-horse power, carrying the United States mail, will leave Pier No. 20 North River, (foot of Dey-st.,) for
ANTWERP DIRECT,
on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50, payable in gold.

This is the most direct route to Holland, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland.

The accommodation and fare for passengers are in every respect first-class.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Through bills of lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square.)

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship,
RAPIDAN,
WM. BAILEY, Commander,
being unavoidably detained, will leave for the above ports on TUESDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Freight received on Saturday.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander.

On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
GUSSIE TELFAIR.

Is loading at Pier No. 12, North River; sails SATURDAY, July 21, positively, at 4 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills Lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded, free of drayage, by Cape Fear Steamboat Line. Apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
WORTH & DANIEL, Agents at Wilmington.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1

steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., on THURSDAY, July 19.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage..........$20

The favorite passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT.
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 21.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 14, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
CAMBRIA, Capt. FRENCH,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR

line. Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. Bills of lading signed on board.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
RALEIGH,
Capt. WALKER,
Will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight and passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY PORTINGTON, plaintiff, against ROBERT C. PORTINGTON, FRANCIS PORTINGTON and CHARLOTTE C. PORTINGTON, defendants. Summons for relief;—com. not served. To the defendants and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1866.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 10th day of April, 1866.
WEEKS & FORSTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall-st.

[U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent revenue stamp duly canceled —W. & F., April 7, 1866.]
my12-law-6w

SUPREME COURT KINGS COUNTY.—EDWIN SANDERSON, Plaintiff, against LOUISA SANDERSON, Defendant.—Summons for Relief. *To the Defendant, Louisa Sanderson:* You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 345 Fulton-st., in said City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 14, 1866.
ADAMS & PACKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Kings County, on the 14th day of July, 1866. Dated July 14, 1866.
ADAMS & PACKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[50 cent Internal Revenue Stamp on original.]
jy17-law6wT*

DEWEY'S PURE NATIVE BRANDY will cure diarrhœa, that always precedes cholera. For sale at No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M. and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. MCCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH,

Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after July 2, fare 25 cents. Freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 17, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 17, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, 18, 8¼ A. M.	Wednesday, 18, 12 M.
Thursday, 19, 9 A. M.	Thursday, 19, 12½ P. M.
Friday, 20, 9½ A. M.	Friday, 20, 1¼ P. M.

Cards in the New-York *Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st.; and Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr., printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, July 15, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 15, at 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 16, at 8 A. M.	Monday, July 16, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 17, at 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 17, 12 M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.

—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.

—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA

DAY LINE OF STEAMERS.—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal..........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga..........3 45
New-York to Syracuse..........5 05
New-York to Rochester..........6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls.8 25

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY

AND TROY AT 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday; fare on Sunday, $2. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Harrison-st. Pier, connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING

WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.

—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW

side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.

—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND

WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN

good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT

foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID NEWSPAPER AND JOB-office for sale, situated on the Hudson River, doing a large business; circulation large, and jobbing facilities first-class; a rare chance for an enterprising man. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH LIMITED means desires to engage in an established business. Address A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

CYLINDER BOILERS FOR SALE.—Four boilers 30 feet by 22 inches, fit for boilers, tanks or conveying water; price 4 cents per pound. JOHN STUART, Dealer in Machinery, No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF CULTURE AND REfinement, is desirous (for the romance of the affair,) of corresponding with a lady who can appreciate a loving disposition and luxuriant home. Lack of money no objection whatsoever, as only a warm, unfettered heart is asked for one as good in return. Address G. D. E., Mail Station D, New-York.

FOR SALE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 26 Pine-st.

SPLENDID FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT cheap, near Millstone, N. J.; 107 acres well watered and fence; 200 apple, 40 pear, and 40 cherry trees; fine brick mansion, large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; house and barn supplied with water by ram; only $15,000; stock and tools if desired; also, farm of 205 acres in the best farming section in the State; good improvements; 2 fine apple orchards; 800 peach trees, &c.; $16,500; others cheap.
PETTIT & FRAZEE,
No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

AT A BARGAIN—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Milburn, N. J.; possession immediately; house two stories high, commodious and in good order, with many modern conveniences; barns and outbuildings in thorough repair: four acres of land laid out in garden, orchard and meadow; garden well stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c.; location elevated, fine view; neighborhood unexceptionable; price $5,000. Apply to BREWSTER & PETERS, No. 119 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; all well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to S. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE NEW MANsion and country seat, only 11 miles from the City, with 16 acres of ground beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, with every variety of fruits; good outbuildings; for a gentleman's residence unsurpassed within a radius of 15 miles around the City; a short distance from the depot; communications very frequent with the City from Chambers-st. For more particulars an l cards of admission apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE A SUMMER OR WINTER residence, with or without the furniture, one of the most beautiful and complete country seats in the United States, known as "Kathleen Villa," the property of Barney Williams, Esq., situate at Bath, Long Island, 15 minutes by rail from Greenwood. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE country residence and outbuildings, with nine acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Also, one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE—A very choice plot of ground, containing 7½ acres, known as "Spy Hill," overlooking the Hudson, Newburgh and surrounding country, near the depot. An opportunity to secure one of the best sites on the river. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BELMONT HALL, ON SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, FOR SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, on the 26th July, the above-mentioned property, consisting of about forty acres of land, together with the buildings and furniture. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

BERGEN POINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Four lots on plank-road, within one minute's walk of Central Railroad Depot, will be sold reasonably; part can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to WM. T. CHURCH, No. 29 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND healthy little City of Burlington, Vermont, situated on Lake Champlain, several small cottages, residences and vacant lots; the prospect from many views cannot be surpassed. Address CHAS. BENNS.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson; 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED—The country seat of the late J. B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point road, Westchester County, 3½ miles from the Central Park. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 113 Liberty-st. Rent $5,000 per annum.

AN ELEGANT NEW HOUSE WITH all modern appointments, within a few blocks of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, for sale by H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY COMPLETE LITTLE English basement house in a good neighborhood, with immediate possession. Price $9,000. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

A SPLENDID FARM, 80 ACRES, 2,500 fruit trees, commodious buildings; will sell for what buildings cost. Also, several farms near Somerville.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING for sale. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 236 Greenwich-st.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE AT RYE, about one mile from Mamaroneck depot; rent $200 for three months, or $350 till next April. Apply to F. BONNEAU, Jr., No. 176 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 248 West 13th-st.; is in good order; rent $1,000; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

BROADWAY STORE AND OFFICE room to let on first, second and third floors. Apply to C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE HOUSE CONtaining 23 rooms, on Broadway, near Fifth-avenue Hotel. Inquire of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LEASE OR LET—STORE AND BASEment No. 497 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., 25x200 feet, with or without two lofts on Mercer-st. Well lighted by 100-foot skylight.

TO LET—NICE FIRST FLOOR, ALSO A SECond floor and cottage, near the Asylum for the Blind. Houses, &c., rented, by V. E. HATCH, Agent, No. 375 9th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 117 East Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH—A two-story and attic or three-story house, on this island, in a good location; or in New-Jersey, near a depot, and within one hour of the City Hall, New-York.

Any person having such to dispose of at a reasonable price may address HOUSE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER NEXT, BY A gentleman and his wife, a small, neatly-furnished house in a pleasant, central location; a liberal rent will be paid for satisfactory premises. Address, with terms and location, J. J. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.:

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MURCH.	LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING.
TUESDAY, July 10 and 24.	TUESDAY, July 3, 17 and 31.
TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21.	TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28.

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing
ROBERT HANNA & CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN,
THE SAME DAY,
Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META
will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

RALLY ROUND THE FISH BOYS.—THE sea steamer CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks on THURSDAY, July 19, leaving as follows: Harlem, 3:30 A. M.; Astoria, 3:45; 86th-st., 48th-st., E. R., 4:30; Peck-slip, 5 A. M. Sam. Greenwood, Pilot. Bait lines and refreshments on board. Capt. Longstreet, of the SYLVAN STREAM, will be in command, and will pay $5 for the largest sea bass caught on the boat. Fare $2.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS—CROSSETT'S GROVE.—The favorite steamboats CHICOPEE and HENRY SMITH, the barges ANNA and WILLIAM ROBERTS, and other groves' boats and barges such as desired. No. 382 West-st., near Christopher.
HENRY B. CROSSETT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WITH AN ENGLISH FAMILY at Bedford, Brooklyn, for a gentleman who is fond of a domestic home; large garden, bath, hot and cold water, gas; Fulton-av. cars every three minutes, day and night, and Sundays; 35 minutes from Fulton ferry; accommodation for keeping a horse; no other boarders. Apply to Mr. RICHARDSON, No. 100 William-st., New-York, for further information.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, first-class board and a good suite of rooms on the second floor; must have all the modern improvements; location between 4th and 17th sts., west of Broadway, or on Brooklyn Heights. A family having more room than they want, with no boarders, will find this a rare opportunity. Best of reference given and required. Address Box No. 1,378 Post-office.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y.—Delightfully situated for healthy Summer board, within thirty minutes of New-York City Hall; offers superior accommodations at two-thirds New-York City prices.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN board for himself, wife and child, in a private family, from 1st of October through the Winter. Direct to Box No. 932, Post-office.

ROOM AND PARTIAL BOARD WANTED by a middle-aged gentleman of refined manners in a private family; none others will be noticed; reference first-class. Address KNIGHT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season; send for circular.
Prof. S. T. FROST.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains near Tarrytown will receive a few first-class guests. Liberal table; terms moderate. Particulars of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown, or B. BARNARD, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—SIX SINGLE gentlemen or three gentlemen with families can be accommodated with board and comforts of a home in the pleasant village of New Cannon, Connecticut. Terms from $6 to $8 per week. Address E. B., New Cannon, Conn.

BOARD AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN FARM—Adjoining the celebrated Heath House; fare first-rate and charges moderate, at the owner's house. S. V. FISHER. Refers to S. S. Stephens, No. 360 Broadway.

PARTIES DESIRING COUNTRY BOARD will find good accommodations at Shark River, a short drive from Long Branch. Terms reasonable. Good fishing, bathing, and stabling. For particulars, address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,

GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this House, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the train, leaving New-York at 10 A. M. daily, via Erie Railway at Monroe, Saturdays excepted. Saturdays, meet the train leaving New-York at 4:30 P. M. Address M. P. BROWNING, Monroe.

A. WILSON HOUSE, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—The subscribers would announce that the new and spacious Hotel, built and furnished in the most improved and modern style, is now open for boarders and the traveling public. There are about one hundred large and airy rooms, supplied with water and gas. The house contains baths and every convenience, and is in all respects a first-class hotel. Persons from the cities will find this a desirable place to spend the warm season. The Hoosac Tunnel, Greylock and Hoosac Mountains, the Cascade and Natural Bridge are all in the immediate vicinity. Good trouting and driving, and beautiful scenery render this a delightful resort for pleasure-seekers. A telegraph office in the house to all parts of the country. The place is easily accessible by three trains daily, South and West, connecting with New-York and Boston. There is attached to the hotel a large and commodious hall, adapted to concerts and other entertainments. Arrangements for board can be made upon immediate application to
WILSON & LANSING, Proprietors.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

CROFT HOUSE, GARRISON, HIGHLANDS, near West Point. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. Inquire at No. 92 Pearl-st., or of E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

A. G. DUBOIS, M. D., REGULAR PHYSICIAN and professor of midwifery; thirty-five years' successful practice; relief guaranteed at once; remedials $1 to $5. Mme. D. will receive ladies. Office No. 38 3d-av.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
A DECIDED TRIUMPH.
MR. G. L. FOX MR. G. L. FOX
MR. G. L. FOX
In his original character.
MISS KATE PENNOYER.
The beautiful and accomplished danseuse.
Mr. C. K. FOX..........Pantaloon
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
MYRIADS OF CURIOSITIES,
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART.
The great living Wonders,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS,
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE from HONG KONG,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MONSTER PYTHON, OR FIERY DRAGOON OF THE EAST.
MEXICAN HORNED FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ITALIAN OPERA.

ITALIAN UNIFICATION.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 17, at 8 P. M.
IL TROVATORE.

Mme. FRANCISCO TABACCHI, the famous cantatrice of the Imperial Theatre, Rio de Janeiro, will make her debut in New-York as
LEONORA.

Mme. AMALIN PATTI as AZUCENA, Sigs. MASSIMILIANI, BELLINI and COLETTI in the other principal roles.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. NICOLO.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 18,
THIRD AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., grand matinee.

Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Seats can be secured from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the Box-office. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

GREAT HIT. GREAT HIT.
SECOND WEEK OF
SANDFORD'S MINSTRELS
AND
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
MONDAY, JULY 16, AND DURING THE WEEK,
NEW BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN IN NEW-YORK

FREE ENTRANCE STOCK OF THE NEW-YORK MUSEUM ASSOCIATION FOR SALE BY W. A. LILLIENDOHL, NO. 64 JOHN-ST.—The holder of one of these certificates ($300) has the right of free entrance to the Museum, theatre and all performances, as well as sharing in all dividends of the new Museum now building on Broadway and 30th-st., under the Presidency of Mr. BANVARD, and to open the coming season. Only 100 of these certificates are to be issued. Aside from the enjoyment of free access to the constant changing novelties of the Museum, theatre, &c., the holder will receive 50 per cent. dividend on his investment, as the establishment is under no rent, the Association already receiving a revenue from their stores alone on Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULEY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY,
SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palæontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to
Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT,
At the above address.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

AT $20, BUSINESS PENMANSHIP, Arithmetic and Book-keeping; lessons unlimited, $20; English and Commercial branches, $5 to $10; Ladies' writing lessons, $2. PAINE'S Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 349 Fulton-st., opposite Hall.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars,
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN LADY, having had many years' experience as a teacher here and in Europe, wants to enter in a boarding-school at New-York or Brooklyn, as partner or head teacher for the department of foreign languages, literature and music; best references given. Address A. P., Box No. 866 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FULLY COMpetent, a position in a school, City or country, as teacher of painting and drawing; also, primary English, if desired; salary moderate. Address M. C., Box No. 985 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, (NEW STORE,)
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

Elegant French styles to suit all figures. Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store. Ladies, visitors in the city, and country orders particularly attended to.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free.
H. O. FARRELL,
Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner of 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' GLADIATOR HATS AND TURBINS.—L. BINN'S immense Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Straw Bonnets, $1—worth $3. Sundowns and Children's Hats at half price. Black Real Lace Bonnets only $20—worth $40.

DRESS-MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Ladies can have work done immediately. Specimen work can be seen. Mrs. A. GUEST, No. 63 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

This MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 17, 18, 1866.
LAST THREE NIGHTS MOST POSITIVELY,
of Boucicault's great drama of
THE OCTOROON. THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON. THE OCTOROON.
The production of which has proved a
GENUINE AND DECIDED SUCCESS.

Mrs. EMILY JORDAN, Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Miss HARRISON, Mrs. ELDRIDGE, Messrs. LAWLOR, STUDLEY, CLARKE, WARD, FERRIS, WHITING, SINCLAIR, ROCKWELL, and the others of a cast, which for uniform excellence, challenges comparison with all former presentations of the drama.

Act I.—Terrebonne Mansion and Lawn.
THE JUDGMENT—THE DARK HOUR—THE RESOLVE.
Act II.—The Boat Landing on the Mississippi.
THE DEATH OF PAUL.
Act III.—Hall at Terrebonne Mansion.
THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
Act IV.—BURNING OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
Act V.—1. Negro Quarter—Night. 2. Cane-brake—Sunrise. 3. Red Cedar Swamp. 4. Terrebonne Again.
THE LAST THAT WE SEE OF WA-NO-TEE.
THURSDAY, July 19, first appearance of the WEBB SISTERS and Mr. MARK SMITH in Byron's burlesque, COLLEEN BAWN.
MONDAY, July 23—THE ICE WITCH.

WINTER GARDEN.

GENUINE SUCCESS
of the popular Comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear every evening in his own extravaganza entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,
presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
and
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.

Don Christoval Colon, alias Columbus, a clairvoyant voyager, whose filibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation..........MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
Columbia, a national debutante, her first appearance on any stage..........MISS EMILIE MELVILLE
Ferdinand, King of Aragon—an arrogant, aggressive and progressive monarch of rank—or a speculative turn..........MR. J. C. DUNN
And a GREAT CAST.

Previous to which, the beautiful comedietta, entitled
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Characters represented by Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., W. S. Andrews, Miss Lena Prentice, Mrs. Walcot, Miss E. Johnson.
Doors open at 7¼—commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

SIXTH WEEK OF
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN IRISH COMEDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1866.
The performance will commence with the interesting Hibernian picture of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.

RAGGED PAT..........MR. DAN BRYANT
(with the song, "Paddy's the Boy.")
Dan O'Carolan..........Mr. Chas. Fisher
Neil O'Carolan..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Judy O'Trot..........Mrs. John Sefton
Honor O'Carolan..........Mrs. Mark Smith
To conclude with
HANDY ANDY.
HANDY ANDY..........MR. DAN BRYANT

In active preparation and will speedily be produced, an entirely new Hibernian drama in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and Fred. G. Maeder, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
A TALE OF '98.
In which Mr. Bryant will personate four characters.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sheridan Corbyn..........Manager
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
At 2 o'clock.

In consequence of the WONDERFUL SUCCESS of those GREAT AERIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS and ATHLETES, the
BUISLAY FAMILY,
The manager has been induced to prolong their stay in New-York for
A FEW DAYS LONGER.
They will appear on each evening in a VARIETY OF THEIR STARTLING ACTS.

NEW-YORK CHARITABLE GIFT CONCERT,

For the benefit of the
PORTLAND SUFFERERS
By the late disastrous fire, to be held at
IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, 1866.
ADMISSION TICKETS, $1 EACH.
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To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, on the eve of my departure for Europe, to avail myself of the medium of your valuable paper to convey to my friends and the American public, as also to the members of the Press in general, the expression of my grateful acknowledgment for the many marks of kindness extended to me while in this country, both as artist and as individual.

I beg, also, Mr. Chickering to accept my sincere thanks for the valuable services he has rendered me on every possible occasion.

The fatigues of my profession rendering a period of absolute repose necessary to me, and the state of health of my mother requiring a sojourn in her native air, I intend absenting myself for one year, but shall positively return to New-York in August, 1867. Meanwhile, I shall carry with me and ever cherish the liveliest remembrance of the kind and generous treatment I have met with during my residence in it.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,
EUGENIE BARNETSCHE.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

THE WEBB SISTERS.—ALL BUSINESS communications will reach them if addressed to No. 17 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, or the OLYMPIC THEATRE, where they will appear on THURSDAY EVENING, July 19, in THEIR Burlesque of MISS EILY O'CONNOR and the protean farce of A DAY TOO LATE, in which they will personate ten characters, interspersed with dancing and singing.

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EUROPE.

FRANCE ON THE RHINE.

Conflict of Opinions Concerning the War—The Partisans of Austria and of Italy—The French Nation for Peace—Attitude of the French Cabinet—Pretended Agreement Between Bismarck and Louis Napoleon—The Rhenish Provinces Ceded to France.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 3, 1866.

It is impossible for a man now visiting Paris not to be struck by the multiplicity of conflicting opinions and sentiments to be met at every step concerning the great German and Italian war. This diversity in the expression of public feeling is due to the character of the war itself, which, in the opinion of the French, rests on no great principle, to the antagonism of the old parties against the present system, but principally to a well-settled determination on the part of the immense majority of the people to keep aloof from the conflict and to let the two great German States and Italy settle their differences alone. True, the old parties, the Legitimists, headed by M. Berryer, the Orleanists by M. Thiers, are, the first by tradition, the second by opposition to the Empire, associating themselves to the fortunes of Austria, and fervently praying for her success; while on the other hand, men of the liberal and democratic school are sympathizing with Italy, and even urge the Government to go to war in her behalf. But as I have said, these views are subordinate to a general desire of the French nation for the maintenance of peace—a desire which has found an echo in the person of M. Rouher, the French Minister, who at the close of the sitting of the Legislative body, declared that the Government would enter upon no expenditure without the consent of that assembly.

This sentiment of the majority, although having a great weight upon the conduct of the French Cabinet, is not, however, exclusive in its influence. It has not made it lose sight of this great fact that this war, being likely to greatly modify the map of Europe, France has, in order to preserve the principle of European equilibrium unimpaired, to find a compensation somewhere. This has already been hinted at in Louis Napoleon's last speech, and has been, I am told, the subject of a lively disccussion in the secrecy of Cabinet Councils, where all the eventualities of the present war have been duly weighed and considered. That speech, if you remember, shows a decided partiality for Italy and Prussia, for while it expresses the wishes to see Venetia transferred to Italy, and Prussia stronger and more homogeneous, it stipulates no such advantages for Austria, and merely desires her to preserve her great position in Germany.

This partiality, I understand, is not gratuitous; it is not simply the consequence of the position assumed by the policy of the Emperor of France, but the result of a previous agreement with Prussia. This agreement is now the subject of conversation in all political circles. It appears that M. Bismarck, during his residence in Paris as Ambassador for Prussia, laid out the outlines of the scheme he is now carrying out with decided energy and ability. Imitating in this the conduct of M. Cavour, the founder of Italian unity, he secretly secured the consent of the Emperor of France, to whom he made propositions, which, in case of Prussian aggrandizement, were to secure to France a portion, if not the whole, of the Rhenish Provinces. Such a transaction had, of course, to be kept strictly private, and, if I speak of it here, it is not because it has been publicly divulged, but on account of a few facts, as conclusive perhaps as any unauthentic document can be. Here they are, such as I have heard them stated by men in official position, and properly posted upon all political questions.

First—Since the beginning of certain operations, the Prussian and Italian Ministers have been frequently called to the Tuileries, where they have dined a couple of times. Most of the times they went there in company of Prince Napoleon, whose policy is now identical with that of his cousin, Louis Napoleon.

Second—During the same period the Austrian Ambassador has lived in a complete state of isolation, having only his usual audience with Drouyn de Lhuys, the visit of the nobles of the Chaussée d'Antin and the congratulation of the friends of the Bourbons of Naples, very busy and very noisy since the defeat of the Italians at Custozza.

Third—All travelers coming from the Rhine Provinces agree in stating that most of the fortresses in that region are actually deficient in armament and ammunition, and that no step has been taken to put them in a state of defence. The soldiers who were composing the garrison have been sent into active service and replaced by men belonging to the last ban of the Landhwer, that is to say, by men 40 and 50 years old.

Fourth—Day before yesterday a German house in Paris publicly announced that nearly all the stock of the railroad between Sarabruck and Cologne had been been bought up by a house of Brussels, by order and for account of the Credit Mobilier, an institution entirely under Imperial control, and paid with the funds of the Government to the Minister of Finance in Berlin.

I give you these facts, of course, under all reserve; but when looked upon in the light of the Imperial policy and speech, and of the powerful attitude of the French Government in presence of the aggressive acts of Prussia—acts which look as if they were to modify the map of Europe to her exclusive benefit, (a case provided for in Louis Napoleon's speech)—it is impossible not to be impressed with the belief in their truthfulness, and not to share the opinion prevalent in Paris concerning the aggrandizement of France on the Rhine.

THE SMALLER EUROPEAN STATES.

Danger of their Absorption by France or Prussia—The Position of Belgium—The Minor States of Germany.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRUSSELS, Friday, June 29, 1866.

What is to become of these smaller European States if the war should be widely extended and long continued? Absorption, annexation, the extension of frontiers, the augmentation of power, such is the law which the more ambitious States have laid down for themselves and wish to impose upon Europe. What seems to be the motive of the present war? Is its object and end to be the annihilation of the third and fourth class Powers, if such they may be called, and the sacrifice, if need be, of second-class States? Here is Belgium, stranded upon these northern shores between the Rhine and France, coveted for its coal-fields, its industrious population, and its strategic position, by the power, which, if there is to be a breaking up of the old European system, will be the one to profit most by the new order of things. This country, whose boarders, as yet, are neither invaded or menaced, looks on apparently an undisturbed spectator of passing events. Neither do we hear of any expressions of anxiety comming from little Holland, whose position is perhaps even more exposed. If the "balance of power" in Europe is to be readjusted, the ounce-weights and the pennyweights will be thrown out of the scale. No more piddling traffic, only transactions worthy of such as conduct affairs upon a large scale. This is hardly the place to discuss German politics, or indulge in speculations upon the possible proximate creation of of a great German Power. But we Americans, who believe in Union, and have respect for great States, must rejoice at the new evidences of vitality given by a noble race; shown not least in these aspirations and struggles for a National Unity, which will secure moral not less than political influence in the world. We shall witness the destruction of the power of the rulers of petty States with no regret, if such Governors can show no better title to rule than that growing out of a feudal tenure. Germany, as we find it, is the worst example left in Europe of the old system. The princely head of many a little State clings with the most extreme obstancy to privileges not won by benefits conferred upon populations, but held as a reward for ancient military services. French unity has been achieved by the conquest of the Barons and the absorption by the central power of their possessions. The State has acquired natural boundaries and a homogenity more perfect than that of any other European nation. If we cast a glance at Germany, we see a country capable of a unity as complete, but by peaceful processes, it is clear enough, it can never be obtained. Conquest is the remedy, and by the Power which seeks to be the leader of Germany we now see it applied. To be witnesses of success we shall still have to wait. For our own part, we long as earnestly for the political unity of Germany, as we have for that of Italy, which is now partially accomplished. The deposed Italian Princes were a hindrance to all progress, and the German come near being a nuisance. They not only laugh to scorn popular claims, but put on airs most offensive to a spirited people. Yet in laboring for reform there is danger of falling into excess.

There are radical elements in society here which produce theories more extreme than any which take political form with us. We have no associations whose doctrines recommend the assassination of priests or princes, or others exercising hereditary power. But the more the people enjoy of rational liberty the more they learn what liberty is, and the less likely they will be to abuse it. It is unnatural restraint, long continned, which is apt to produce the monstrosities which we see in the physical world, and out of dark and distempered fancies springs this horrid growth of theories.

Every country in Europe is now parading its soldiers, and putting hem on a war footing. In Belgium, nol less than in Russia, and whatever effort is possible is made in view of near or remote contingencies. That State or people is not considered wise which does not make what preparation it can for advantageous alliances when it is called to take a position and an active part in what may become a universal movement.

Just before leaving London I saw in Hyde Park one of the reviews of volunteers, about which the English are in the habit of saying so much. For several years past, as all the world knows, England, seeing the unsettled condition of populations, and standing in fear of the possible intentions of the Emperor of the French, has been less inclined to depend upon her small standing army for security against attacks made by either domestic or foreign enemies. With great effort during the past half dozen years she has succeeded in getting together and training, after a certain fashion, not far from one hundred and fifty thousand citizen soldiers. The object of this extraordinary effort is doubtless worthy of admiration, but the success cannot be considered equal to the great amount of expended endeavor. Judging by what one sees at a Hyde Park review, one is almost inclined to come to the conclusion that the English shopkeepers are only "playing soldiers." If in getting to the parade-ground through crowded Paccadilly, and the region of the Albert Gate, these regiments of brave citizen troops are anxious about their lives, and are engaged in discussing what effect the enterprise they have undertaken will have upon their insurance policies. As a military arm such a body cannot be considered very formidable. It was sufficiently amusing to see them running helter-skelter across the field, with little more discipline than it is possible to give to a flock of sheep. One is not surprised at the ridicule with which the London *Punch* has drenched these valiants. No one doubts English pluck, and it would be difficult not to believe that Englishmen would defend with resolution their country if the island were invaded. But it seems as if fifty thousand regular troops would be worth more than all these volunteers. If England intends to exert any influence in European politics, she will have to abandon the folly of relying upon these cheap expedients, and expend pretty liberally of what she has gained by a undisturbed trade to purchase regular soldiers. Volunteers in England may serve very well as an armed police, but for anything else it seems little better than a mere shift. It was a sufficient pleasure to see on the field such a corps as the magnigcent mounted regiment of Queen's Life Guards. The English are justly proud of so fine a corps, and may hold it up as a model to the military world.

Our countrymen, who the present Summer are crossing the Atlantic in such numbers, are scattering themselves wherever there is anything to be seen or enjoyed. Austria is shut to them, and a great part of Germany, but the other routes of travel are open, and not insuperable obstacles are in the way. The most serious view that some of our English friends take of the war in Germany is, that it hinders their annaul visit to some of the pleasant places of resort where their Summers are usually passed. Many Americans with much experience of European life doubtless regard the condition of things with similar feelings. The tourist who is making for the first time the circuit of Europe is disturbed by vague anxieties and an ill-founded alarm, because his plans and purposes may somewhere be interfered with. But except in districts where war is actually going on, there is no hindrance to movement.

There is enough in Europe for an American to enjoy, and much for him to learn. Ours must be a dull intelligence if it does not enable us, after several months or years of observation in Europe, to become more enlightened patriots, and to have a more just appreciation of our position in the world. If misled by our vanity, we have put too high a value upon what we have already accomplished, we shall still, by comparison, find that we have enough of what is good and excellent, to justify the large amount of self-laudation which we are prone to indulge. If we find that in what constitutes the brightest style of manners and social civilization, we are inferior to Europe, we shall at the same time have new confirmation of the fact that in whatever constitutes to the welfare of the great mass of the population, we are far in advance of the rest of the world. As to the material wealth of our continent, with that Europe can make no comparison. The rapid development of our illumatable crude resources into accumulated property, excites the wonder and almost the envy of older and poorer countries.

ANGELICO.

COMMENCEMENT.

Hobart College, Geneva, and Its Surroundings—Hobart College and Trinity Church—The Baccalaureate Sermon and Other Preliminary Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Thursday, July 10, 1866.

The Summer tourist can find no place more desirable in which to pass a portion of his time than this. Situated upon an elevation at the northern extremity of Seneca Lake—the largest and most beautiful in this inland chain—Geneva may justly claim a location unsurpassed by any town in the State.

It has been my pleasure to be here during the past few days, and have availed myself of the opportunity to view the town and surrounding country.

Geneva has a population of about eight thousand, which is being rapidly increased as its advantages are becoming better known. During the Summer months, besides permanent residents, there is a large floating population, and at the present time the town is crowded to overflowing. The salubrity of the climate, and the perfect hygienic measures, as enforced by an efficient Sanitary Board, render Geneva one of the most healthy towns in the State, and it may be for this reason so many have sought an asylum here from the "imaginary pestilence of our larger cities. The streets of Geneva are artistically laid out, and beautifully shaded by elms and other stately trees. The main street of the town is broad, about one mile and a half in length, and runs parallel to the shore of the lake. Splendid residences are on either side, and terraced grounds, covered with flowers, reach to the water's edge. Desirable sites in the vicinity of New-York having been so rapidly taken up, others have been forced to look further for country places. The result has been favorable to Geneva, as evinced by the palatial houses which dot the shores of the lake and surround the town on every side.

The country around Geneva is unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness. The farming community is wealthy and intelligent. The taste displayed in architecture, the cleanly appearance of out-buildings and grounds, the magnificent order of the fields and excellence of the roads all attest continued prosperity, a growing intelligence and a public spirit seldom observed in this country.

On the principal street of the town is situated Hobart College, the annual Commencement Exercises of which are now taking place. During the past year it has been deemed expedient on the part of the authorities to abolish the "free" system heretofore existing. In November, 1851, the Vestry of Trinity Church, New-York, endowed the College with a permanent annuity on condition that the name of the College should be changed, by act of Legislature, from Geneva College to Hobart Free College, and that "tuition and room rent should be made forever free of charge to all students." There were, I believe, other conditions, but the above only concern our present subject. There was for a long time, on the part of students and alumni of the College, a dislike to the insertion of the word "Free" in the name, and a few years since the Legislature granted permission to drop the offending title. "Last Spring, at a Trustee meeting, it was resolved to petition Trinity Church, by which the College has been endowed on condition of its being free, to remove that restriction and allow the students to pay for their tuition." Trinity Church granted the petition, and at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College, June 4, 1866, it was unanimously

"*Resolved,* That this College will hereafter require payment of tuition and room rent in like manner as other colleges."

In the official announcement of this change, President Jackson says:

"The action which is now made public was not taken until the College had been released from the condition imposed in 1851. And the Board desire to have it everywhere understood that *free tuition* will still be given in the most liberal spirit, to all who may require such assistance; while in other cases, the term-bills will be on the same scale as those of the older colleges in the interior of the State. It is not, therefore, merely for the sake of income, though this consideration is not disregarded, but rather to obviate a prejudice against it which the free system had created, to a certain extent and in certain classes of our citizens, and which was known and felt to operate to the disadvantage of the institution, that Hobart is now assimilated to the general usage of our American colleges. It is thus placed in harmonious relations with the traditions, habits and even the honest prejudices of our people."

On Sunday evening the exercises of Commencement week were inaugurated by the preaching of the Baccalaureate Sermon by President Jackson. The ceremonies attending this address to the graduating class were both interesting and impressive, and will be long remembered by all. The excellent Christian advice to the young men who are about to go forth from this Alma Mater to mingle in the ever-varying scenes of life was especially earnest, and the deep solicitude expressed for their future prosperity and happiness must be a cause of much gratification.

At 5 o'clock this evening a large and intelligent congregation assembled in the College Chapel to listen to a sermon commemorative of the late President of the College, Benjamin Hale, D. D., who died at Northampton, Mass., in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

An eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Clark, D. D., of Syracuse. Dr. Hall accepted the Presidency of Hobart College in 1836, and continued to occupy the chair with honor to himself and great benefit to the College until 1858, when his failing health compelled him to resign. Principally to President Hale Hobart College is indebted for its present prosperity. He procured for its endowments buildings and scholarships, and although much has been done since his time, yet his name is indissolubly connected with the history of the institution, and his work will be plainly evident as long as Hobart College has a name. The high veneration in which his memory is held by alumni and friends cannot fail to be his most acceptable monument; but, as a slight expression of their profound admiration of his character, a memorial window is in contemplation, and is designed to be placed in the new college chapel, which is one of the finest specimens of architecture in the interior of the State. The old alumni of Hobart College and friends will be pleased to learn that Rev. Malcolm Douglass has in preparation the biography of President Hale, and that the manuscript will soon be presented for publication.

TUESDAY—12 o'clock P. M.

I have just returned from attending Class-day exercises and the burial of "Free" College, (*sepultura liberalis collegii.*) Class-day Exercises consist of an oration and poem, which relate the history of the class—its brilliant exploits, its trials and tribulations, its anxious care for freshmen, &c. On the present occasion these productions were excellent. The oration by Mr. Brush was a work of true merit, and was well delivered. The poem by Mr. Meek was capital and full of rare wit.

The great feature of Class-day exercises is the presentation by the graduating and reception by the senior class of the *paddle*. It is written in the legendary history of this paddle that it was once the property of old Agayenteh, Chief of the Senecas, and that with it he had often propelled his bark canoe over the surface of this beautiful lake. How this paddle originally came into the possession of the College I am uninformed; in fact, I doubt not that the attempt to trace its history during the past century would be involved with many difficulties. Suffice it, however, to say that such an institution as a *paddle* does exist, and that on class-day of each year it is transmitted by the graduating to the senior class with ceremonies of the most imposing character.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.

To-day has been devoted to speaking for the Horace White Rhetorical Prize, and reading of the White and Cobb Prize Essays. Each prize consists of a gold medal, and they are always objects of much strife. On the present occasion the competition was unusually spirited. The candidates for the Horace White Rhetorical Prize were as indicated in the following programme:

Babylon	Charles S. Knapp
Lost Ideas	Frank E. Blackwell
Position of a Lawyer	Edward D. Cowman
Tendency of Government	P. N. Nicholas
Dweller of the Threshold	Henry Brush
Ruling Ideas	J. Addison Rice
Spirit of Freedom	H. C. Miller

Although all of these orations have a just claim to be called *good*, yet those by Messrs. Rice, Southgate, Blackwell, Nicholas and Brush excelled all others, and the Committee awarded the prize to Mr. J. A. Rice. The Cobb Essay prize was awarded to Mr. J. A. Rice, and the first White Essay Prize was also awarded to the same person. It will be observed that the three highest honors of the College were secured by one man. This result, I am informed, was never but once before accomplished. And when it is considered, as remarked by one of the Professors, that the Class of 1866 contains more ability than any that have graduated during the last five years, it adds to his honors an additional merit.

The second White Essay Prize was awarded to Mr. E. Southgate.

The oration before the Alumni of the College was delivered this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Linden Hall, by Hon. A. D. White, of Syracuse. His subject was "Art, Architecture and Sculpture."

The Commencement Exercises Proper.

THURSDAY, July 12, 1866.

This morning at 9 o'clock the College Faculty, Trustees, Alumni, students and friends assembled in front of the College and marched, to the music of the band, to Linden Hall, where the exercises of Commencement proper took place. The large hall was crowded to suffocation, and it was scarcely possible to find standing room.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music.
Prayer.
Oratio Salutatoria—Cicero ad Sepulcrum Archimedis. Henry Brush.
Oration—Labor an Element of National Stability. T. M. Chapman.
Oration—The Efficacy of Genius in the Advancement of Civilization. H. M. Eddy.
Oration—Do Cæsar Justice. A. R. Graves.
Philosophical Oration—Great Examples Imperishable. J. A. Rice.
Oration—Oliver Cromwell. G. H. Watson.
Oration—Youth on the Battlefield of Life: His Weapons and Armor. G. C. Carroll.
Oration—The True Hero: The Martyr. C. S. Knapp.
Scientific Oration—Geology and a Creator. A. J. B. Ross.
Oration—Sir Walter Raleigh. W. M. Rankine.
Oration—Relation of College Edifices to College Education. R. L. Meek.*
Oration—American Statesmen. P. N. Nicholas.
Literary Oration—The Rewards of Literary Culture. Geo. Briggs.
Oration—Loyalty to Principal. F. C. Coolbaugh.*
Oration—John Randolph of Roanoke. H. C. Hutchings.
Oration—Political Demagogues. C. C. Eastman.*
Classical Oration—Concentration of Purpose. E. D. Cowman.
Aesthetic Oration—Power of Beauty. H. C. Miller.
Valedictory Oration—The Destiny of the English Language. F. C. Rogers.
Awarding of Prizes.*
Awarding of Diplomas.
Doxology.
Benediction.
Music.

One sentiment only animates the minds of all who listened to these exercises, and that is—orations of such an uniform degree of merit are seldom delivered at any Commencement. Although it may be a practice too much in vogue with correspondents to promiscuously laud all College exercises, yet I express an honest criticism in saying I have never seen the results of a thorough classical and literary education so plainly evident as at this Hobart College Commencement; and the highest credit is due to the Professors for their indefatigable efforts to secure to the class of 1866 such high attainments. Time will not permit an extended notice of the several efforts of the day, but it is no disparagement to the others to say that all the honor-men clearly evinced the justness of the awards, and to Mr. F. C. Rogers, the Valedictorian and first honor-man, too much credit cannot be given. As a composition his address possessed points of rare dignity and beauty, and as such would do honor to any stage: as an oration it is seldom equaled or exceled by any college student; and the shower of flowers which fell around him when he said "Farewell," never honored a more deserving head. After the Valedictory, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon 31 gentlemen of the graduating class.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Master of Arts—Rev. Thomas G. Clemsen, Chas. J. Wright.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Ferdinand Rogers, Rev. Hugh M. Thomson, Rev. J. H. Drumm, Rev. Henry A. Neely.

As Alumni of the College, the late students find places at the alumni dinner, and enjoy the first fruits of their success. In company with other representatives of the Press, your correspondent was kindly invited to join in this festive reunion of old graduates and friends. The occasion was one to be long remembered, and the excellent speeches at the close of the feast were not the least interesting feature of the entertainment. The sentiment "Sister Colleges" was replied to by Rev. Dr. Haight, of New-York, who, in the course of his remarks, said he had the pleasure to announce that he came to Hobart College at this time as the accredited representative of Columbia College, to present President Jackson the degree of Doctor of Laws from that institution. This announcement was greeted with prolonged cheers, and was most appropriately replied to by the erudite President. The sentiment of "The Press" was eloquently and facetiously replied to by the Nestor of the Press, Hon. W. H. Bogart. The last sentiment of the occasion was "The Union between Religon and Learning," and was replied to by Bishop Cox, who in the course of his remarks implied that an effort is about to be made to secure new and elegant college buildings, and eloquently appealed to the Alumni and friends of the College for their earnest coöperation in this important undertaking.

The festivities of Commencement evening consisted of a levee at the residence of President Jackson, which was thronged until a late hour, and the usual reception of the law students. All the youth and the beauty of the town are present, and happiness rests on every brow.

So ends Commencement. We bid farewell to the Class of '66, and wish each one crowning honors in his future life. As this class leaves its *Alma Mater*, it must be a source of the greatest satisfaction to know that our prospects are so favorable; that the coming collegiate year will begin with such a large class, and that their places will be filled by such a large body of aspiring freshmen.

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*Excused.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Closing Exercises—Programme of Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

The closing exercises of this useful and charitable institution took place this afternoon in Tweddle Hall. This large building was nearly filled, notwithstanding the heat, with friends and relatives from far and near, assembled to see their dear ones "take the sheepskin." Everything passed off most pleasantly; and, be it said to the credit of the audience as well as readers, that both ladies and gentlemen made themselves distinctly understood in all parts of the hall. The exercises consisted of prayer, singing, music and essays, in the following order:

1. Anthem—"Blessed be the Lord God of Israel."
2. Prayer.
3. Essay—"Concentration of Purpose." Henry C. Bowen, Willett, Cortlandt County.
4. Essay—"The Beautiful Susceptible of being Acquired." Victoria M. Herring, Moscow, Livingston County.
5. Essay—"The Eloquence of Decay." Frances M. Bromley, Medina, Orleans County.
6. Music—"Opening Chorus from 'Ernani.'"
7. Essay—"Let there be Light." Henrietta Boyce, Dover Plains, Dutchess County.
8. Essay—"The Pursuit of Happiness." N. Flotilla Watson, Machias, Cattaraugus County.
9. Music—Glee, "Through the Willows Gently Bending."
10. Essay—"Night Brings out the Stars." Helen M. Bowen, Aurora, Cayuga County.
11. Essay—"Noble Deeds—the Noblest Monuments." Jane J. Jewell, Machias, Cattaraugus County.
12. Essay—"The End of Progress is not yet." Edward A. Bowser, Brooklyn, King's County.
13. Music—Glee, "Normal Water-song."
14. Diplomas—Conferred by the Principal, Prof. Arey.
15. Anthem—"Let Songs of Endless Praise."
16. Benediction.

The following persons received diplomas: Misses E. E. Bishop, E. A. Blakeman, M. Bowen, H. Boyce, F. B. Bromley, J. A. Carr, F. E. Griggs, E. Harper, V. M. Herring, J. J. Jewell, S. R. Morris, Arabella McCoy, L. Parkhurst, L. L. Perry, J. A. Reed, C. E. Robinson, M. L. Streeter, J. F. Tibbals, S. E. Van Sickle, N. F. Watson, Messrs. H. C. Bowen, E. A. Bowser, G. H. Quay, Geo. W. Weiant and R. W. White.

In the evening a grand reunion is to be held in the school buildings, corner of Howard and Lodge streets, where old acquaintances will be renewed and many a two-years' intimacy broken off. And then these twenty-five young ladies and gentlemen go forth "to teach the young idea how to shoot." Of all our State institutions at Albany this is by no means the least.

PICKLE.

CHEMICAL ACIDS.

The Manufacture of Sulphuric, Nitric and Muriatic Acids.

The extent of the chemical knowledge acquired at school by most of us was so slight that with regard to acids memory can generally tell us very little indeed, and nine out of ten of us return from the foggy attempt to recall for present use something of the hard-studied chemistry of the olden days of school, and brich and ferule, with only the vague impression that an "acid" is something sour. Those of us, perhaps, whose literary tastes have led us to the perusal of the *Mysteries of Paris*, may recollect the fate of that amiable assassin who washed his face in sulphuric acid in order to place himself beyond recognition by the police, and may have a tolerably distinct idea that oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) is not as great a beautifier for the complexion as lily-white night-blooming emaii-de-sozodont, but beyond this our acidulous chemical knowledge is among the things that were. The object of this article is to show that there is more acid manufactured than is absolutely required by those gentlemen who desire to burn off their noses and eyelids that they may not be recognized by Detective 12,972 B; and also to tell where and how the said acid is made, and for what other purposes it is used.

The three chemical compounds known as "acids," which are most extensively employed in the arts and manufactures, are sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, nitric acid or aquafortis, and muriatic acid. Though Philadelphia is probably the headquarters of the chemical manufacturing business, there are, nevertheless, two large establishments for that purpose in the immediate vicinity of New-York. From the obliging Superintendent of one of these we have obtained the facts hereinafter embodied.

For the manufacture of the acids known in commerce very extensive and costly works are required, and the persons employed in the manipulation of the various ingredients must be men of superior intelligence and some education, as well as of a first-rate degree of mechanical skill. The slightest carelessness, from either inattention or pure ignorance, might result in the most serious consequences to the workmen, to the neighbors, and to the stock and machinery employed. This will become apparent when a glance is taken at the nature of the materials employed.

Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, is made from sulphur and nitrate of soda. The former article is one product of volcanic action, and is always abundantly found in all countries subject to earthquakes or other volcanic phenomena. It is also found in great quantities in lands where such disturbing agencies completed their allotted work ages ago. It is a substance too well known to require special description. Nitrate of soda comes from South America; that is, the best quality of it does. There is, however, another salt so nearly resembling it that the one may be substituted for the other in manufactures, and frequently is so substituted; and that salt is nitrate of potash. This is better known to most of us as ordinary saltpetre. The great supply of this is drawn from the East Indies, but of late it has been too expensive to be used in the making of acid, where nitrate of soda could be procured.

The war, which affected every sort of trade and business indirectly, laid its remorseless hand immediately upon this manufacture; the reason was that the needs of the nations who were desirous of cutting each other's throats and blowing each other's heads off had to be supplied, even if the more quiet pursuits of peaceful men had to suffer thereby. Gunpowder cannot be made without a certain proportion of "villanous saltpetre," and to supply the quantity required by the powder-mills all other trades requiring for their prosecution a modicum of this same substance had to suffer, that the killing of men might go on unchecked.

It can be easily seen that, requiring as it does the use of large quantities of the two active ingredients of gunpowder, the manufacture of chemical acids must needs be attended with danger and conducted with great care. Gunpowder, as is well known, is composed of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal. As the latter substance is entirely inert, it follows that the other two are the active agents in making powder the tremendous agent it has ever been. And yet so carefully are these combustibles used in the chemical works that we have yet to hear of the first accident involving loss of life, that has occurred in the United States.

In making sulphuric acid the principal apparatus consists of certain furnaces, steam boilers, receiving vats, condensers and receivers. There is first a long row of melting retorts, under which fierce fires are burning. These retorts are not unlike the ordinary steam boiler in shape—being long, iron cylinders of perhaps a foot and a half or two feet in diameter by fifteen feet in length. Into these cylinders or retorts the sulphur is placed, and a strong fire built in the furnaces immediately underneath. When the sulphur has begun to burn, and also to melt, which it does simultaneously, a number of large iron pots, filled with the nitrate of soda are introduced into the cylindrical retorts and deposited immediately upon the top and in the midst of the burning mass of sulphur. The fires are kept up to their maximum temperature, and shortly the soda also begins to melt, and the fumes of the two fusing substances unite into a third vapor, distinct from either of the originals, and in this form the dense heavy gas is led up from the back of the retorts through wide-mouthed pipes into the condensing-tanks on the story above. Of these condensing-tanks there are, at the chemical works we saw, two—one, known as the "little tank," is of the diminutive size of 25 feet long, 25 feet high and 25 feet wide, thus giving a perfect cube-shaped room capable of containing 15,625 cubic feet of gas. Into this minature receptacle the vapor from the retorts is first passed; thence it goes by large pipes into the "large tank," which is truly of most formidable dimensions. It is 150 feet long, 35 feet high and 35 feet wide, thus containing 183,750 cubic feet. In this huge tank the gas is mixed with heated steam forced in through pipes, which are let in through the side of the room. In a few minutes after the admission of the steam the gases begin to condense and to drop from the roof and sides, and to fall in a continuous shower upon the floor. Here it forms a pool about a foot and a half deep and 150 feet long, affording the most favorable opportunity that could possibly be desired by any enterprising gentleman desiring to take a bath in the real genuine oil of viriol. From this floor the acid is drawn off by syphons and put into glass vessels, known as "carboys," which contain 10 to 12 gallons by measure, or about 125 to 135 pounds of acid by weight.

Any gas which remains uncondensed in the large tank, is passed into a tall condenser shaped like a huge chimney, and which is filled with coke; from this condenser it passes also through another filled in like manner, which two are expected to reduce the whole of the gas to liquid form. These tanks and condensers are all lined with sheet lead weighing 6 pounds to the square foot. Lead is the only substance that will perfectly withstand the action of pure sulphuric acid. Even the edges of the various pieces of this leaden lining cannot be fastened with ordinary solder, but must be joined with pure lead. For the same reason there can be no inside supports of metal or wood, as either would be quickly destroyed by the eating action of the acid. Therefore the entire roof of the huge tank is built on the "suspension bridge" plan, and there are no supports or braces whatever inside.

Muriatic acid is manufactured from common salt and sulphuric acid. The process of manufacture is similar to the one already described. The salt is put into cylindrical retorts, which are sealed, all but a small circular hole, through which is afterward introduced the oil of vitriol, after which the aperture is sealed. Fires are then kindled, and the gas driven off through a pipe in the back of the retort; this gas is conducted through a long series of glass receivers to the top of the building, thence down through another line of similar condensing vessels, and into the stoneware receivers, from which the acid is drawn off into the carboys for delivery.

Nitric acid is made from nitrate of soda and sulphuric acid, the process being identical with the one last described in every essential particular.

The refuse salt which is left from both these processes is sulphate of soda, or the common Glauber's salts, and is sold to make soda asn, which is used to a great extent in the manufacture of glass.

Sulphuric acid is largely employed in refining petroleum; in fact, were it not for the cheapness of sulphuric acid, many of the petroleum wells would be worthless, owing to the cost of refining their product, which could not be done so as to pay by a costly process on a small scale.

Nitric acid is largely employed by dyers, and also in the making of percussion caps, and for many other uses.

Muriatic acid is used in large quantities for the purpose of rendering railroad ties and sleepers, and railroad bridge timber, impervious to moisture. By a peculiar process, and the addition of other materials, muriatic acid is transformed into chloride of zinc, and is, by tremendous pressure, forced into the pores of the timber, the moisture having been previously extracted therefrom. This process so preserves the timber that no amount of exposure to moisture will affect it, nor will insects attack it.

At the chemical factories where the above-described acids are manufactured, a number of other important articles are made. Among these are aquafortis, which is simply unpurified nitric acid, muriate of tin, oxymuriate of tin, nitrate of iron, nitro-muriate of tin, tin crystals, acetate of tin, sulphate of soda, salts of tartar, aqua ammonia, concentrated aqua ammonia, sulphomuriate of tin, what is known as "plum spirits," and various other compounds. The greater part of these last-named articles are used almost exclusively by dyers, and with the acids, are employed for coloring, bleaching, &c.

When first put into market from the factory, sulphuric acid is worth from 4 to 5 cents per pound; nitric acid, 15 to 20 cents per pound; muriatic acid, 4 to 5 cents per pound.

The carboys, or glass demijohn-shaped vessels in which the acids are sent to market, are always carefully boxed up to avoid, as far as may be, the danger of breakage, inasmuch as the consequences of breaking a 10-gallon jug of oil of vitriol on a steamboat deck might not be pleasant.

A few years since, a gentleman who had spent an evening with old king whisky and a few friends, went home to the chemical factory where he was employed, to sleep. Feeling thirsty he took a long drink from a stone pitcher, filled with what he supposed to be water—it proved, however, to be sulphuric acid. Of course death at once ensued.

Bodies at the Morgue.

One of the employees at the new Morgue sends us the following:

MORGUE, FOOT OF TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, }
EAST RIVER. July 16, 1866. }

The following bodies were received at the Morgue this day:

An unknown man, (white,) aged about 30 years, dressed in dark-striped pants, white shirt, white flannel undershirt, heavy boots and drab Kossuth hat.

Albert W. Holden, (supposed to be from papers found in his possession,) aged about 35 years; height 5 feet 11 inches; hair dark, and dark goatee; late of Company 80, Veteran Reserve Corps; dressed in gray pants, heavy dark vest, dark gray coat, red drawers, white flannel undershirt, and gaiters.

Anton Kohn, supposed to be his name by papers found, age about 24, from Müllenbach, Germany; height 5 feet 6 inches; hair sandy, sandy moustache and goatee, gray pants and coarse shirf.

An unknown man, age about 30, light goatee, brown hair; dressed, light pants, gray undershirt, black hat and brogans, from First Precinct Station-house, large figure 9, anchor and star on left arm, with India ink.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

Effects of the Heat.—The following cases of *coup de soleil* were reported by the Police yesterday: John Williams was prostrated by the heat on the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue on Sunday evening. Taken to Bellevue Hospital. Ann King, 19 years of age, was prostrated by the heat while lodging at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house. Taken to Bellevue Hospital. An unknown man was found on Sunday evening in a state of intoxication and prostrated by the heat. He was taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, where he died at 10 o'clock the same night. Coroner Nauman held an inquest. A man named Thompson died suddenly about midnight of Sunday at No. 78 Forsyth-street, from the effects of the heat. Coroner Nauman held an inquest. Chas. Van Zieger, a German, aged 25, while driving a pie-wagon was prostrated on the corner of William and Frankfort streets. Taken care of by the Fourth Precinct Station-house. Edward Mills, colored, a laborer, aged 34, and residing at No. 40 West Eighteenth-street, was prostrated by the heat at Pier No. 14 East River. Taken home.

Capt. Petty's Report.—Capt. Jeremiah Petty, of the Fifth Ward, reports that on Sunday one hundred and fifty-six dram-shops were open in his precinct. Sixty-four of the number are licensed. We make the following interesting extract from Capt. Petty's report: "The Sunday liquor business does not appear to be quite as lively as heretofore—the excessive warm weather, no doubt, keeping the liquor-loving public in doors. They prefer to send their children to the dram-shops for liquor when the thermometer is among the nineties. Thomas-street is a pandemonium—the intense heat having driven the inhabitants out to the sidewalks. Consequently, the liquor-dens in this God-forsaken hole, by courtesy called a street, are doing a thriving business. Men and women, bloated and filthy, black and white, linger around these pestilential rum holes, imbibing the poisonous compounds usually dispensed for gain therein. The most disreputable of these gin-dens is open and in full blast, and the police are prohibited by injunction from interfering."

Fire in West Thirty-ninth-street.—At 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the stable No. 346 East Thirty-ninth-street. The flames soon spread to a pile of lumber, and thence to the brick building in rear, occupied as a carpenter shop. Soon after No. 344 (front and rear) took fire. The frame buildings on Nos. 246, 348 and 350 were nearly destroyed, the occupants, however, only rescuing their furniture. A large tannery in rear of Nos. 348 and 350 was destroyed; loss, $800; no insurance. Buildings owned by J. Schreiner; loss, $1,500; no insurance. Mr. Charles Tessler owned and occupied the carpenter shop; loss $1,000; no insurance. Damage to rear building, $2,000; insured for $900 in the Indemnity Insurance Company and $300 on tools. Loss on front building $2,000; insured for $1,200. The damage to the front building is $1,500; fully insured. A few other slight losses swell the list. Owing to the heat three firemen were completely exhausted. The origin of the fire is supposed to be children playing with matches.

Arrivals in the City.—Major-Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Lowell; Brig.-Gen. John E. Mulford, Army; Brig.-Gen. Geo. Dodge, Philadelphia; Judge R. Beauvais and family, St. Louis, and Hon. S. D. Caldwell, Elmira, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge John Stryker, Rome; Hon. J. P. Stockton, Toronto; H. Tifiany, Baltimore; Gen. J. M. Cook, Saratoga; Gen. Martindale, Albany; Hon. J. M. Nye, Washington; Hon. L. M. Closs, Washington, and G. G. Fogg, Concord, N. H., are at the Astor House. L. E. Parsons, Alabama; G. P. Gross, Portland, and F. A. Clark, Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Anson Stager, Ohio; C. Whitney, Boston, and Hon. Alfred Ely, Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. Badeau, Chief of Gen. U. S. Grant's Staff, is at the Hoffman House.

Fire in West-street.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the hallway of No. 73 West-street, extending to the adjoining buildings, Nos. 72, 72¼, 74 and 74½, causing an aggregate damage of about $1,500. No. 72 is occupied by Charles Palmer as a restaurant and dwelling. Damage, $500, upon which there is no insurance. No. 72¼ is occupied by Charles Bergner as a porter-house, who loses $400. Insured for $1,300 in the Relief Insurance Company. No. 73 is occupied by Michael Cooney as a liquor-store. Loss, about $200. Insured. No. 74 is occupied as a clothing store and dwelling by Henry Jackson, whose loss is $500. Insured for $3,000 in the Pacific and Astor Insurance Companies. No. 74½ is occupied as a lunch-room by a man known as "Chris." Damage, $100. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

The Mortuary Report.—The total number of deaths in the City during the week ending on Saturday, the 14th inst., was 827—a fearful mortuary record, even in July. The principal causes were: Diarrhœal diseases, 249; sunstroke, 33; effects of heat, 11; congestion of brain, 34; convulsions, 62; marasmus, 43; hydrocephalus, 24; phthisis, 69. The Registrar of Vital Statistics will give the public a history of this remarkable week to-morrow. Last year, for the corresponding week, the mortality was 660. The figures of this week show an increase of over 100 per cent. in five weeks' time, as follows: Deaths in the week ending 7th inst., 493; deaths in the week ending June 30, 523; deaths in the week ending June 23, 434; deaths in the week ending June 16, 363. The increase in one week was 334.

The Bodies of Drowned Persons Recovered.—The remains of John Riordan, the lad who was drowned at the Fulton Ferry on Saturday night, were recovered, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. The body of Charles Bouch, who was drowned while bathing last Friday at the foot of Bank-street, was found floating in the water at the foot of West Thirteenth-street. The remains were taken to the residence of his parents, No. 71 Bank-street, where Coroner Gover will hold an inquest. The remains of Henry Rush, who was drowned when a portion of Pier No. 11 North River was carried away on the 9th inst., when overloaded with iron freight, were found yesterday floating in the dock. Coroner Nauman was notified to hold an inquest.

A Brave Soldier.—It is seldom that those who have passed through a campaign can show more than one or two "honorable scars," but there is now in this City an Italian, named Frederick Guscetti, who fought bravely on the Union side during the rebellion, and received no less than twenty-four wounds, several of them of the most dangerous character. The breast, sides and neck of this unfortunate young man are literally seamed with scars. Besides these certificates of his devotion to the Union cause, he bears written ones from Surgeons Parkhurst, Sloan, Moore and Pinkham, and also from Maj.-Gen. Ferrero. Broken down in health, and unable to earn a living in this country, he desires to return to his native land, but lacks the means to do so.

The Excise Decision at Police Headquarters.—The decision of the Second District Supreme Court was telegraphed to the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police yesterday morning. President Acton immediately ordered the flag of the United States to be floated over the Police building. Attorney Bliss at once commenced the work of making answer to the hundreds of injunctions which the liquor-dealers have served upon the Boards of Police and Excise, and it is understood that on Wednesday he will go into Court and move that they one and all be dissolved, making good use of the Supreme Court decision in favor of this motion. It has been hinted that Judge Cardozo's wisest course will be to dissolve the injunctions.

The Drowning of Mr. Kirtland.—The body of Mr. A. H. R. Kirtland was found on Friday last, near Glen Cove, L. I. Mr. Kirtland was drowned on the 6th of July, under the following circumstances: He, with a party consisting of two other gentlemen, two ladies, and two children, was sailing near Glen Cove, when during the gale of that afternoon the boat filled and capsized; the party succeeded in getting on the boat while thus overturned, but one of the children (a little girl, daughter of Mr. Griffin) was washed overboard. Mr. Kirtland endeavored to save the child, but both were drowned. Mr. Kirtland was the Quartermaster's Agent at David's Island, New-York Harbor, with which he had been connected since 1862. He was formerly connected with the Post-office in New-York City, and was an ex-officer of the Seventh New-York.

Arrest of a Boston Boy on a Charge of Theft.—When the steamer *Newport* arrived from Boston on Sunday morning Officer Hanifer, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on duty at the pier, received information that W. H. Hatfield, aged 15 years, and residing with his parents at No. 44 Bradford-street, Boston, was on board quite alone. The policeman conveyed the boy to the City Hall Station-house, and on searching him found $88 in Treasury notes, which it is understood he had stolen from his mother. Capt. Brackett telegraphed to Boston, and was requested by the boy's parents to detain him. Yesterday morning Officer G. P. Robinson, of the Boston Police force, arrived and received the boy to be taken home to Boston.

Launch.—Will be launched, on Tuesday, July 17, at 2 P. M., from the ship-yard of Jeremiah Simonson, foot of Colyer-street, Greenpoint, the side-wheel steamer *Manatus*, built for and under the superintendence of Capt. Wm. P. Williams, late of the Neptune Steamship Company. This is the last of a line of four steamers intended to ply between New-York and Philadelphia. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 260 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; and about 1,500 tons burden. Her engine is mostly completed and on board, being constructed at the Delemater Iron Works.

Stabbed by his Step-brother.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Matthew McNamara, residing at No. 148 East Forty-second-street, was standing on the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-second-street, when he was approached by his step-brother, Michael Kelly, who stabbed him in the arm, the blow severing an artery and causing a dangerous flow of blood. Kelly fled immediately after delivering the treacherous blow, and has not yet been arrested. Officer Bogleton, of the Twenty-first Precinct, procured medical assistance and then escorted McNamara home. His wounds are not of a fatal character.

Fire in East Forty-fifth-street.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a bedroom on the fifth story of the tenement-house No. 134 East Forty-fifth-street, which was occupied by John McCormick. Damage on furniture $250; no insurance. The building is damaged to the extent of about $500, which is covered by insurance in the North American Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

A Child Accidentally Killed by Her Father.—At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Elizabeth McFarland, aged 8 years, was killed in a somewhat singular manner, at her parent's residence, No. 356 East Tenth-street. It appears that her father had rigged up a hammock, and while sleeping in it the fastenings gave way, and he fell on the child, crushing her to death. Coroner Gamble was notified to hold an inquest.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.—Mr. Lewis Mayer, residing at No. 479 Tenth-avenue, was late on Sunday night attacked in his rear yard by a large Newfoundland dog, belonging to Mr. Montague, residing in the same house. The animal bit Mr. Mayer severely in several places, and he is now lying in a dangerous condition. The dog, it is feared, was rabid at the time, as it was previously quite gentle.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Sun-struck.—Frederick Brockman, a German, 26 years of age, employed as a carpenter on Hurlbade's stores, in Furman-street, was prostrated by the heat yesterday and taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died last evening. He had $15 93, besides some German coin, in his possession, which his friends can have by calling on Capt. Smith, at the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, in Washington-street near Myrtle-avenue.....John Monahan, while digging a cellar in Portland-avenue, near Park-avenue, yesterday, was prostrated by the heat. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officer Downer, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police. He lies in a precarious condition.....Francis Kernan was sun-struck while at work on the dock at the foot of Jay-street yesterday. His case proved fatal in a few hours thereafter. The family of deceased reside in Twenty-second-street, New-York.....Marquis Newrenburg, born in England, a peddler by occupation, was prostrated by the heat in Fulton-street, near Adams, yesterday. He was taken to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house by Sergt. Cornell, where he was properly attended to and recovered. He resides in Allen-street, New-York.

The Cholera.—Four cases of cholera were reported to the Health Board yesterday, viz.: Alexander Thompson, No. 39 Hamilton-avenue, taken ill on Sunday at 5 P. M., recovering. James L. Toole, No. 1 Hamilton-avenue, was taken ill at 5 A. M. on Saturday, and died at 8 A. M. on Sunday. Patrick Conlin, Walcott-street, between Van Brunt and Richard streets, was attacked at 3 A. M. on Sunday, and died in three hours thereafter. Michael Byrne, residing in the same neighborhood, was attacked at 2 P. M. on Sunday, and died in four hours. Yesterday afternoon, John Snyder, a German, died of cholera, after a few hours' sickness. He resided in Partition near Conover-street. This case was not reported to the health officers.

A New-York Liquor-Dealer Beaten and Robbed of $3,000.—About 6:30 o'clock last evening Mr. John E. Owens, who carries on the wholesale liquor-business in Greenwich-street, and resides at No. 66 North Moore-street, New-York, entered the oyster-saloon No. 145 Grand-street, E. D., for the purpose of obtaining refreshments, and while there was wantonly beaten and robbed of a pocket-book containing $3,000 in money, as he alleges. Officer Langan arrested Samuel Smith, the barkeeper of the place, on a charge of being implicated in the assault and robbery. Mr. Owens was somewhat cut about the head with a pitcher. Smith was locked up to answer.

Launch of a Steamer.—The side-wheel steamer *Manotus*, intended to be one of a line of steamers to ply between New-York and Philadelphia, will be launched from the yard of Jeremiah Simonson, foot of Culyer-street, Greenpoint, at 2 P. M. to-day. She measures 1,500 tons, with the following dimensions: Length of keel, 260 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet. Her engines are in course of construction at the Delamater Iron Works, New-York.

Jumped Out of a Court-room Window.—A young colored boy, named William Ellison, while awaiting examination on a charge of till-taping in Justice Dailey's Court yesterday forenoon, watched the officer in charge of him until his back was turned and then made a precipitate jump out of an open window in the rear of the court-room, and made good his escape, without sustaining any injuries.

Dedication.—A new Roman Catholic Church, known as St. Stephen's, was dedicated on Sunday last. It is located on Carroll-street, between Hicks and Henry streets. The grounds are 75 feet by 100 feet in extent, and the edifice 65 by 95 feet. Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, Rev. Mr. Dorris, pastor; Rev. Mr. Carroll, Rev. Mr. Darley, and Rev. Mr. Meade were present, and conducted the services.

Rescued from Drowning.—A lad 12 years of age, named James Earley, son of the proprietor of the hotel No. 12 Fulton-street, fell overboard at Fulton Ferry yesterday afternoon. Mr. Henry Linesburg, Jr., who has heretofore saved three persons in the same way, jumped into the water and drew the boy to shore. The lad was carried to his home.

Serious Fall from a Scaffold.—About 6 o'clock last evening a man named Seffranmire sustained serious injuries by falling from a scaffold on a house corner of Johnson and Morrell streets, E. D. The injured man was taken to his residence, corner Johnson and Smith streets, by an officer of the Forty-sixth Precinct.

Libel.—District Attorney Morris, of Kings county, has brought an action against the proprietors of the New-York *Mercury*, for an article published in their issue of last Sunday, which reflects severely upon Mr. Morris.

The Portland Fire.—The total amount of subscriptions in Brooklyn for the Portland sufferers, thus far, amounts to $14,072 50.

NEW-JERSEY.

Serious Fracas in a German Garden.—On Sunday afternoon a serious fracas, growing out of a dispute about some change, occurred at Christ Farm, a German resort, located on the road from Hudson City to Union Hill. Glasses, bottles, clubs and stones were fired indiscriminately, and even children and women were attacked by the drunken rowdies who created the disturbance, and the proprietor of the garden and his waiters were driven out of the place. Pistols and knives were drawn, but not used. Only one officer was present, but his services unaided were useless. After satisfying their anger by demolishing the benches, &c., the rowdies dispersed. Several persons were injured, but none seriously. No arrests were made.

Petty Thieving.—A colored man named John Hall, arrested in Jersey City on Sunday night, on suspicion of stealing a set of harness, yesterday afternoon, after telling several conflicting stories, finally confessed that he stole the property from the stable of a gentleman named Clement, on Chestnut-street, Newark. He was sent to that city for trial....A woman named Margaret Smith entered a house in Barrow-street, Jersey City, while intoxicated, and stole a cape and vail. She was arrested for the theft and committed for examination.

The Railroad Manslaughter Case.—In the case of the officers of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, against whom a Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter some days since for the killing of Wm. Dugan, at Jersey City, on Wednesday night last, Coroner Kirsten issued the necessary warrants yesterday, but up to a late hour they had not been served.

A Bad Place to Sleep.—A drunken man lay down to sleep near the railroad depot in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, with his head upon the track. He was discovered just as a train was going out and awakened, when he commenced to abuse the persons who awoke him for disturbing his slumbers.

The Effects of the Heat.—In Jersey City yesterday, two men and a woman were prostrated by the heat. Fortunately neither of the cases were very severe, and all of them were successfully treated by the attending physicians.

Hotel Robbed.—The County House, kept by Charles E. Newham, at Hudson City, was burglariously entered on Sunday night and robbed of $80 in money and a lot of wearing apparel, with which the thieves succeeded in making their escape.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

July 16—*In steamship Atlantic, from Bremen*—Hon. O. Malmros, U. S. Consul; Thos. James, Chas. Meyers, H. Langrith, D. Meyer, M. Nicholas, Eliz Gebhard, J. Bauer, wife and mother, A. Dornburgh, Mrs. Imhausen and 2 children, S. Segglebaum, E. Blome and lady, C. Meyer, M. Keller, M. Schligel, K. Schligel, Mrs. M. Michel, Mrs. Spigel, Mrs. M. Thiele, J. Blenchinger, J. Gilhoven, Caroline Bechstein, Mrs. Anna Custar, A. Monk, Miss Carter and servant, Joseph Braisker, C. Lafording, Johana Dengler, Theo. Siebert and lady, D. Hovler, D. Barry, L. Frederick, Peter Schlaker, L. V. Bordenstorf and lady, R. Walsh, F. Splitztosser and family, E. Gauze and family, T. Fisher and wife, Fred. Herman, Chas. Muller, Peter Engel, C. Horn, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 42 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon sets....10 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 16.

Cleared.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Ships Wisconsin, (Br.,) Arcuss, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Superior, (Br.,) Williams, St. John, N. B., Sloman & Edye; E. H. Taylor, Anderson, London, E. E. Morgan & Son; Tadousac, (Br.,) Quebec, Hewlett & Torrance; Flora McDonald, Grindel, Valparaiso and Callao, Fabbricotti & Co.

Barks Lavinia, Davis, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Sierra Nevada, Dickey, Buenos Ayres, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Elizabeth, Matthied, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Mystery, (Br.,) Goldsworth, Harbor Grace, N. S., M. E. Green & Currie.

Schooners Henry Castoff, Knowles, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, St. Johns, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; P. E. Packer, Brien, Elizabethport, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Luisita, Underhill, Para and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Bradford, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Coast Pilot, Goodall, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sarah Maria, Underhill, Ceara and Para, B. J. Wenberg; Carrie Douglass, (Br.,) Peters, Lingan, Miller & Houghton.

Sloop Mary Gray, Lucas, Uncasville.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen June 28, Southampton July 2, with mdse. and 1,020 passengers to Ruger Bros. Experienced strong head winds the greater part of the passage. July 8, lat. 46 37 N., lon. 29 30 W., passed Am. ship Resolute, bound E.; same date, lat. 46 31 N., lon. 30 W., passed Hamb. ship Origine, bound E. July 12, lat. 42 44 N., lon. 53 10 W., passed a steamship of the National Steamship Co. July 13, lat. 42 36, passed Prus. bark Baltimore, bound W. July 14, lat. 40 56, lon. 67 40, passed Am. ship Scotia, bound E. July 15, off Nantucket, passed 4 outward bound steamers.

Steamship Marathon, (Br.,) Edmonson, Liverpool July 3, Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 423 passengers to E. Cunard. July 3, 4:30 P. M., off Bell Buoy, passed a large ship, supposed the Am. ship Neptune, going into Liverpool. 4th, steamship Helvetia, off Queenstown Harbor; 10:30 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Great Eastern, 10 miles S. E. of Fastnet. 5th, lat. 51 22, lon. 12 15, steamship Scotia, bound E. 13th, lat. 42 40, lon. 55 37, steamships Java or Tripoli, bound E. 16 miles E. of Cape Race, passed three icebergs. The M. experienced strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Young, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Valley City, Snyder, Richmond and Norfolk 36 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Kenilworth, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Hamburg 51 ds., with mdse. and 388 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had one birth and 10 deaths on the passage. July 15, J. Hans, an idiot passenger, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Bark Tai Lee, (Hamb.,) Wolff, Hong Kong March 27, with teas, &c., to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 25, in lon. 19 34.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Drindze, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark J. Coppe, (of St. Martin's,) Swift, St. Croix 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Dovale & Co.

Brig Los Amigos, (of Belize, Hond.,) Lend, Para 19 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co. July 6, lat. 21 03, lon. 62 15, was boarded by a boat from schr. Central America, of Boston, from Mobile for Barbados, 54 ds. out, short of provisions; supplied her. Left no vessels in port.

Brig Agnes, (of St. Kitts,) Willar, Crab Island 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Alice Flora, (Br.,) ——, Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit, &c., to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Para 24 ds., with rubber, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Hamburg, ——, Machias, with lumber to John A. Simpson.

Schr. Diadem, Blanchard, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Floreo, Hale, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Viola, Sherman, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. Kirtland, Besse, Mobile 21 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Gun Rock, Boyd, Lubec, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Reward, (Br.,) Marston, Windsor 7 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. J. P. Collins, McGowen, Providence.
Schr. Albert Jameison, Gaudy, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. W. C. Hall, Hix, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Hesperus, Lord, New-Bedford, for Rondout.
Schr. Angeline, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Ada Ames, Marston, Rockland, with granite.
Schr. N. H. Hall, Murphy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Z. Snow, Smith, Bucksport, with lumber.
Schr. Delaware, Wood, Ellsworth, with lumber.
Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Harwich.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. John Adams, Spofford, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Belle, Whitmore, Ellsworth, with lumber.
Schr. Free Trade, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. R. Knight, Martling, Virginia.
Schr. Palma, Brewster, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. L. Klots, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C.
Sloop F. Brown, Providence, with mdse.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 16—Arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; Wm. P. Clyde, do.; barks Daniel Draper, Palermo; John Gilpin, Cape Town; Sarah Hobart, Nuevitas; brigs Silver Wave, Algoa Bay; John Balch, Cardenas; Wm. Creevy, New-Orleans; Rollerson, Philadelphia; Mansanilla, Rondout.

Also arr. steamer George Appold, Baltimore; brigs N. Stower, Cardenas; J. Means, Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Crab Island, June 29, brig Dr. Erricsson, for New-York in 3 days.

[PER NOVA SCOTIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, May 5, Johane Emilie, at Batavia; April 30, Benafactress, at Angier; May 7, Carlesloven, at do.; June 27, Fred and Gustav, at Sandhomme; 28th, Rover, at Sumermunde; July 1, Baltic, at Bremerhaven; Pollonia, at Havre; 2d, Neva, at Antwerp; F. B. Cutting, at Gravesend; Pheidal Queen, at Cowes; 1st, Minnehaha, at Derry; 3d, Marco Polo, at Belfast; Nonpareil and Neptune, at Liverpool; 4th, Ellen Austin, at do.; 3d, Skimmer of the Sea, at Yarmouth; Norma, at Flushing.

Arr. from Boston, 12th, Lawrence Brown, at Calcutta; 9th, Pattloss, at Batavia; June 18, Giovanni, at Smyrna.

Arr. from Philadelphia, 1st, Ramoulia, at Falmouth; 3d, Wyoming, at Liverpool; 4th, Venus, at Deal.

Arr. from New-Orleans, 1st, Nettie Merriman, at Havre; 2d, Jura, R. L. Lane, Ida and Flying Eagle, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Charleston, 2d, Hudson, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Galveston, 2d, Carl George, at Portland; Florence: 3d, Herth; 4th, Ibis, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Pensacola, 3d, Bores, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Baltimore, 1st, Lizzie Raymond, at Falmouth; 2d, Cabral, at Belfast.

Arr. from Mobile, 2d, G. H. Hurlbut; 3d, Huron; 4th, Alice Tainter, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Savannah, Gladstone; 3d, Milton Lockhart, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, April 30, White Swallow, at Hong Kong.

Mem.—Ship Mozort, from Hamburg for New-York, was at Falmouth, leaky; will discharge part of her cargo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 433, July 16, 1866.
32, 6, 33, 3, 75, 16, 63, 45, 54, 52, 17, 48, 70.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 434, July 16, 1866.
29, 59, 21, 12, 43, 60, 35, 75, 52, 65, 15, 72.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 333, July 16, 1866.
44, 60, 74, 53, 76, 70, 68, 31, 78, 29, 51, 14, 75.
SHELBY—Class No. 334. July 16, 1866.
70, 48, 60, 4, 6, 73, 28, 8, 56, 44, 14, 5.

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